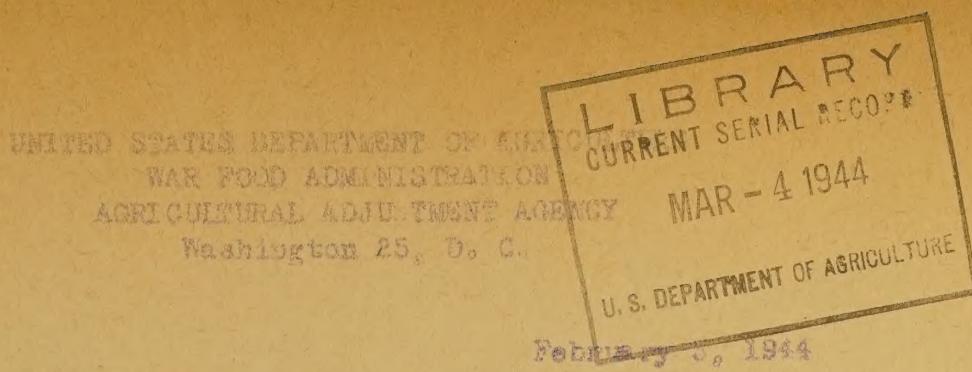


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SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-38

Feed 4

SUBJECT: Instructions to State Agricultural Conservation Committees regarding allocation of protein meals.

1. Membership of State Feed Advisory Committee

Special Services Memorandum 16, Feed 1, Amendment 1, specifies the following membership on State Feed Advisory Committees:

- a. The State Agricultural Conservation Committee chairman, or one of his organization whom he shall designate, shall act as chairman of all meetings of the State Feed Advisory Committee.
- b. Three farmers, representing the three major types of livestock production within the State, who are not members of State or County Agricultural Conservation Committees and are not in the business of selling feed.
- c. A representative of each major segment of the feed industry (i.e., trade and industry associations, large mixers, small mixers, dealers, processors, brokers, etc.) to be selected by that segment of the industry.
- d. It is suggested that a representative of the State Agricultural College and of the State Feed Control office might be of assistance and should be placed on the Committee.

You are requested to check the above specifications and to see that your own Committee conforms to them insofar as possible. It is particularly important, from the point of view of maintaining harmonious relationships, that each major segment of the industry be represented. It is expected that the recommendations of this Committee will be followed as closely as possible by the State Agricultural Conservation Committee, and the reasons for any proposed variations from their recommendations shall be discussed with the committee before such variations are adopted.

2. Method of Determining State Allocations

In making monthly allocations to individual States consideration is given to the difference between what the trade is supplying all users in the State during the month and estimated State requirements. The estimated requirement for any State is determined by the historical receipts of protein meals in the State for all uses, even though the material was later shipped out of the State in the form of mixed feed, adjusted to available supplies and for changes in livestock numbers in the State. Since State allocations are based on receipts by all types of users, including feed manufacturers who ship in interstate trade, it becomes clear that all segments of the industry are eligible for consideration in the allocation of set-aside meal.

3. Eligibility for Allocation

Feeders, feed dealers, small mixers and feed manufacturers are all equally eligible for allocation depending on their current needs and, in the case of feed manufacturers, on the extent to which they can obtain from regular trade channels sufficient supplies to enable them to manufacture the quota provided for them in FPO-9, Revision 3. Distribution on a county basis or a livestock unit per county basis, or on a uniform percentage to specified classes of applicants without regard to other factors is very undesirable. The set-aside tonnage is to be allocated impartially to all applicants on the basis of need as outlined below.

a. Feeders

Allocation of carlots to feeders should be only to those feeders whose present operations are on sufficient scale and so situated as to justify normal purchases of carlot quantities, and who have been unsuccessful in obtaining adequate supplies from the usual commercial channels.

b. Feed Dealers and Custom Mixers:

As a guide in making allocations to any dealer or custom mixer, the State Committee should determine the approximate volume handled by the applicant in 1942-43 and modify that figure by (1) changes in livestock numbers in his trade territory since 1942, (2) weather factors, and (3) comparative availability of other protein. The difference between the applicant's currently available supply and the amount he distributed in 1942-43, modified as suggested above, is a rough measure of his eligibility for allocation.

3. Small and Large Feed Manufacturers.

In making application for allocation, feed manufacturers shall submit to the State Committee data showing their monthly quota (which shall be one-twelfth of their annual quota as provided by FPO-9, Revision 3) and the volume of protein meal which will be available to them from regular trade sources, including inventory, during the month for which the application is made. The difference between these two figures is a measure of their relative eligibility for allocation. Since the purpose of the 20 percent set-aside meal is to correct both maldistribution as between mixed feed and straight ingredient and maldistribution as between manufacturers, it should be clear that manufacturers are entitled to the same consideration as other applicants.

Since it is impossible to gauge relative needs without this information, State committees and advisory committees should not consider applications from feed manufacturers unless accompanied by this form, properly filled out. There is enclosed a copy of this application form (FPA-6) to be used by dealers and mixers in making application to the State Committee for allocation. Multilith copies will be available for use in succeeding months, but it will be necessary to reproduce it in State offices for February use. Since this form had to be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, it must be reproduced exactly as the enclosed sample including the Bureau of the Budget number.

4. Use of County Feed Advisory Committees

In areas where a County Committee is necessary, the County Feed Advisory Committee should be made up on the following basis: The County Agricultural Conservation Committee Chairman or such other member or employee as he may designate shall act as chairman of the Committee; three farmers representing the three major types of livestock within the County who are not members of the County Agricultural Conservation Committee and who are not in the business of selling feed; plus one man representing the entire Feed Industry of the County who has been selected by the Feed Industry within the County. This Committee can be of a great deal of assistance to your State Allocation Committee in areas where it is necessary by getting together and discussing the feed situation within the county and reporting to the State Allocation Committee the actual conditions within the county.

5. Designation of Bidders, Jobbers, etc.

It is the intent and wish of the Office of Production to utilize the regular channels of trade in the distribution of this set-aside meal. State Committees shall be concerned only in designating buyers who will effect the desired distribution of set-aside meal. You have been advised that the processor and buyer shall henceforth determine whether protein meals under the "set aside" shall be put through any intermediary handlers, and if so, whom. If buyer and processor cannot agree, the processor shall be the final judge. Therefore, on the "Certificate of Designated Buyer" no intermediate handler shall be named by the State Committee.

6. A copy of these instructions shall be furnished to each member of the State Committee and State Feed Advisory Committee.

APPLICATION FOR PAYMENT MADE FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY

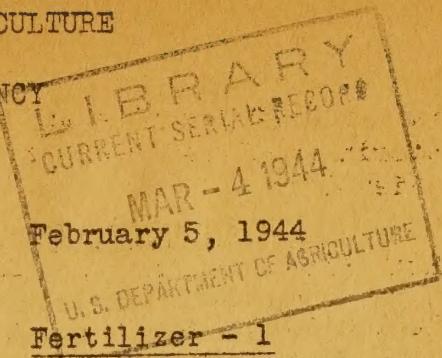
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-39

SUBJECT: 1943-44 Fertilizer Program

The 1943-44 Fertilizer Program is designed to secure the maximum feasible production of fertilizer materials and to provide for equitable distribution in accordance with crop goals and requirements. Nitrogen and potash are allocated to individual manufacturers by the War Production Board, in consultation with the War Food Administration; phosphates are not so allocated. Distribution to manufacturers is made on as equitable a basis as possible with due regard for crop goal requirements.

Requirements and supplies of fertilizer are discussed in detail in the attached "Fertilizer Outlook for 1943-44". In brief, allocations are 33 percent more than last year for nitrogen, 20 percent more for phosphate, and 10 percent less for potash.

Responsibilities of Fertilizer Industry

Manufacturers are responsible for scheduling production in accordance with allocations by the War Production Board, the manufacture of approved grades, and shipments according to crop requirements in the territories served. Fertilizer dealers are responsible for obtaining applications from farmers and determining requirements for individual farms in accordance with the order. Order FPO-5 (copy attached) is primarily an industry order, and the main responsibility for production and distribution rests with industry rather than with government agencies. However, the basic requirements for fertilizer, set forth in FPO-5, reflect government policy which must be followed by industry in producing and distributing fertilizer. Briefly, FPO-5 provides for the following:

1. An approved list of grades for 38 States
2. A schedule of "A" crops which have first call on available supplies of fertilizer
3. A method of determining requirements for group "A" and other crops (paragraph h)
4. An application form for the use of farmers and dealers in determining the farmers' requirements and eligibility
5. For the production of Victory Garden fertilizer (paragraph b-2)
6. Specialty fertilizer for non-food and non-commercial use (paragraph c), and non-food-commercial use (paragraph b-3)
7. The production and distribution of fertilizer for production increment crops when supplies permit
8. Starter fertilizer.

Order FPO-12 covering the production and distribution of organic nitrogenous material applies almost entirely to manufacturers and is therefore not reviewed here.

Responsibilities of War Food Administration

The War Food Administration is the claimant agency for fertilizer materials and as such determines requirements for domestic use and presents claims to the War Production Board for approval and allocation. This applies not only to national requirements but also to allocations for individual manufacturers.

Responsibilities of State AAA Committee

The functions of the State committee include aiding in the development of a thorough understanding in the State of Order FPO-5, the formulation of recommendations concerning requirements for use in the State reporting shortages and violations to the Regional Director, and related action which may be required from time to time. The report of shortages should conform to that outlined below for the county agricultural conservation committee. The State committee should work closely with the fertilizer representative of the Office of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration in those States where one is assigned. In States where fertilizer is an important production factor, the State committee should appoint an advisory committee, if one has not already been appointed, including representation of the industry, experiment station officials, and farmers.

Responsibilities of County Agricultural Conservation Committee

Farmers should be informed of the fertilizer supply situation, the terms of Order FPO-5 and the purpose and use of application forms. The county committee should watch for shortages and if any should occur report to the State committee the following information:

1. The exact area concerned
2. The crops needing fertilizer including a statement of the acreage in the area for 1942 and the goal for 1944.
3. The kind of fertilizer generally used and that required for 1944
4. The amount of the desired fertilizer used in 1942, the amount available for 1944, and the additional amount required
5. The names and places of business of the fertilizer companies having allocations of materials for supplying the area
6. The rates of application per acre for this material
7. The time fertilizer is required.

Violations of Order FPO-5 should be brought promptly to the attention of the State committee.

Responsibilities of Farmers

Farmers share responsibility with dealers in carrying out the provisions

and the intent of the order. It is, therefore, important that they have full knowledge of the program.

FIELD SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES
Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch, WFA

<u>Representative</u>	<u>Territory</u>
Thos. L. Jefferies Greenwood, South Carolina	South Carolina
J. E. Munnally Atlanta 1, Georgia P. O. Box 1322	Georgia
John P. F. Ritz Farm Credit Building St. Paul and 24th Streets Baltimore 3, Maryland	Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia north of James River
Howard A. Thullbery Haines City, Florida	Florida
George M. Worman 56 Hillhouse Avenue New Haven, Connecticut	Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

[FPO 5, Rev. 2]

PART 1206—FERTILIZER
DELIVERY AND USE OF FERTILIZER

Section 1206.1 is hereby revised and amended in its entirety to read as follows:

§ 1206.1 Fertilizer—(a) Definitions. For the purposes of this order:

(1) "Fertilizer" means any material used as a plant food containing one or more of the following: Nitrogen, phosphorus, or potassium, excluding, however, unprocessed animal and poultry manure, peat, humus and basic slag.

(2) "Chemical nitrogen" means any nitrogen, other than organic nitrogen, including, but not limited to, ammonium sulfate, sodium nitrate, calcium cyanamide, urea, ammonium nitrate, cal-nitro and nitrogen-bearing solutions.

(3) "Organic nitrogen" means nitrogen derived from any plant or animal organism containing nitrogen, including, but not limited to: animal, fish, garbage, and other processed tankages; bone meal; blood; caster pomace; tobacco stems; oilseed meals (including cottonseed, peanut, soy bean, rape, linseed and other oilseed meals); sewage sludge; cocoa shell meal; bat, peruvian and whale guanos.

(4) "Superphosphate" means any plant food product which is obtained by mixing rock phosphate with either or both sulfuric acid and phosphoric acid.

(5) "Potash" means any material containing potassium in forms usually considered available to crop plants, including, but not limited to, muriate of potash, sulfate of potash, and manure salts.

(6) "Grade" means the minimum guaranteed plant food content of any fertilizer expressed in percentages of its principal plant food components in the following order: Nitrogen, available phosphoric acid and available potash.

(7) "Approved grade" means any grade of fertilizer listed in Schedule I attached hereto.

(8) "Rate of application per acre" means the total pounds of fertilizer applied per acre. Where single-strength or multiple-strength grades are substituted, one for the other, the pounds of fertilizer shall be increased or decreased in accordance with the nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash content of the grades used and replaced.

(9) "Group A crop" means any crop listed in Schedule II attached hereto.

(10) "Group B crop" means any crop not listed in Schedule II. It shall not,

however, include any crop to the extent that the use of fertilizer in the production of such crop is restricted or prohibited by the terms of this order.

(11) "Victory garden" means any garden planted primarily for the non-commercial production of vegetables and small fruits.

(12) "Production-increment crop" means any crop which may be so designated by the Director in order to promote maximum production to achieve the food, feed, and fiber production goals established by the War Food Administration.

(13) "Production-Increment fertilizer" means any fertilizer which may be so designated by the Director when provision is assured for its production, and he finds that it is or will be available, in excess of the quantities needed for customary crop usage or for customary rates of application per acre. The quantities of the ammonium nitrate, ammoniated superphosphate, and superphosphate which manufacturers, agents and dealers have available in excess of customary usage, or the requirements for group A and group B crops as shown by applications on hand are hereby designated as production increment fertilizers.

(14) "Specialty fertilizer" means any fertilizer which is prepared for use on lawns, home gardens, shrubbery, trees, flowers, parks and parkways, malls and roadsides, cemeteries, golf courses and non-commercial plantings of trees, shrubs and flowers.

(15) "Fertilizer manufacturer" means any person who manufactures or mines fertilizer for sale.

(16) "Dealer" means any person, other than a fertilizer manufacturer, who purchases or has purchased fertilizer for resale.

(17) "Agent" means any person, other than a fertilizer manufacturer, who receives or has received fertilizer on a consignment basis for sale.

(18) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, business trust or any organized group of persons whether incorporated or not. The term "person" shall also include the United States or any agency thereof, and a State or any political subdivision or agency thereof.

(19) "Director" means the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities, of the War Food Administration.

(b) *Restrictions on delivery and use of fertilizer—(1) Schedule I.* No fertilizer

manufacturer, dealer or agent shall, subject to the exemptions provided for in paragraph (d) hereof, deliver for use on crops, and no person shall use on crops, in any of the States listed in Schedule I attached hereto, any grade of fertilizer other than the grades designated on such schedule as applicable to the respective States listed thereon, and where a particular grade is designated on such schedule as available only for a particular crop or purpose, such grade shall be delivered and used only for the production of such crop or for such purpose.

(2) *Victory garden fertilizer.* No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall, subject to the exemptions provided for in paragraph (d) (2) hereof, deliver in a package of less than 80 pounds in any State listed in Schedule I attached hereto any fertilizer for use on victory gardens other than the grade or grades designated in Schedule I for victory gardens in such States. Such grade or grades, when delivered in a package of less than 80 pounds for such purpose, shall be labeled "Victory Garden Fertilizer—For Food Production Only", and no person shall use in any State listed in Schedule I any fertilizer, delivered in any such package, other than a grade so labeled, for such purpose. Fertilizer of any approved grade for any State may be delivered, in packages of 80 pounds or more, for use on victory gardens in such State. However, the grades designated in Schedule I for victory gardens are recommended for delivery in such packages for use on victory gardens, and fertilizer of such designated grades, delivered in such packages, may be labeled, if so desired, as indicated above. Grades other than such designated grades shall not be so labeled. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent any fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent from delivering for use on victory gardens stocks of fertilizer of the grade of 3-8-7 which on July 1, 1943, were on hand, packaged and labeled "Victory Garden Fertilizer—For Food Production Only". Nor shall anything in this paragraph prevent any person who purchases fertilizer pursuant to this order for use other than on his victory garden from applying for, obtaining or using on his victory garden fertilizer of the grade or grades so purchased.

(3) *Flowers, bulbs, nurseries, etc.* No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall, subject to the exemptions provided for in paragraph (d) (2) hereof, deliver any fertilizer for use on, and no person shall use any fertilizer on, nurseries or commercial plantings of flowers, bulbs,

shrubs, ornamental trees, or other ornamental plants in excess of 75 percent of the total quantity of fertilizer (in terms of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and potash) used for such purposes by such person during either the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942, or July 1, 1942, to June 30, 1943. The restriction of this paragraph (b) (3) shall not apply to the delivery and use of fertilizer for any food crop plant.

(4) *Size of packages.* No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall deliver any fertilizer for use on crops in packages of less than 80 pounds: *Provided, however,* That fertilizer delivered pursuant to paragraphs (b) (2) and (d) (1) (i) hereof may be packaged in packages of 5, 10, 25, and 50 pounds net weight: *Provided, further,* That fertilizer delivered pursuant to paragraphs (c) (2) and (d) (2) (ii) hereof may be packaged in containers of any size.

(c) *Specialty fertilizer.* (1) During the period July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, each fertilizer manufacturer may manufacture no more than one grade of mixed specialty fertilizer for sale in any particular State under his own brand and guarantee, and, in addition, may manufacture mixed specialty fertilizer to be registered and guaranteed under State law by another person (only one grade for any one person) who purchases it for resale under his own brand and guarantee. However, each manufacturer may sell and deliver straight nitrogenous material and superphosphate as specialty fertilizer. For such purposes, each manufacturer may use quantities of nitrogen and potash not to exceed 50 percent of the quantities of each used by such manufacturer for such purposes during the period July 1, 1941, to June 30, 1942. In determining such base quantities of nitrogen and potash, a manufacturer may include fertilizer used for the specialty fertilizer purposes as set forth in paragraph (a) (14) above, whether it was marketed as specialty fertilizer or not. A grade of mixed specialty fertilizer need not be an approved grade, but must contain at least 16 units of plant food (in terms of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and potash). The water-insoluble organic nitrogen content of mixed specialty fertilizer shall not exceed 25 percent of its total nitrogen content.

(2) No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall, subject to the exemptions provided for in paragraph (d) (2) hereof, deliver any fertilizer for use on, and no person shall use any fertilizer on, lawns, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, roadsides, or non-commercial plantings of trees, shrubs, or flowers, except specialty fertilizers. The restrictions provided for in this paragraph (c) (2) shall apply to the use by any landscape gardener or nurseryman of fertilizer on lawns, trees, shrubs, or flowers planted on the premises of his customers.

(d) *Exemptions from restrictions.* (1) The restrictions provided for in paragraph (b) (1) hereof shall not apply to:

(i) Deliveries by fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents of any fertiliz-

er for the preparation of solutions to be used in the transplanting of vegetable crop plants, or the use by any person of fertilizer delivered pursuant to this paragraph (d) (1) (i).

(ii) Deliveries by fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents of stocks of unapproved grades of fertilizer in bags in their hands on July 1, 1943, to be used on Group A or Group B crops, or the use by any person of any fertilizer delivered pursuant to this paragraph (d) (1) (ii) for such purpose.

(2) The restrictions of paragraphs (b) (1), (b) (2), (b) (3) and (c) (2) hereof shall not apply to:

(i) The use by any person of any fertilizer on hand on July 1, 1943, for use and not for sale. Such fertilizer may be used for any purpose.

(ii) The manufacture or delivery of fertilizer in pressed tablet form, or in a completely soluble form, for use on plants, flowers, and grasses: *Provided, however,* That no materials allocated by the War Production Board for use in agricultural fertilizers shall be used in the manufacture of fertilizer in pressed tablet or completely soluble form.

(iii) Deliveries by any person of any fertilizer to a fertilizer manufacturer for use in the manufacture of mixed fertilizer.

(iv) Deliveries by fertilizer manufacturers, dealers or agents of any fertilizer for use in establishing and maintaining grass and other vegetation at Air Force Stations of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and at other military installations for establishing and maintaining grass and other vegetation, where such is certified, in the case of the Army, by the Division Engineer, or, in the case of the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, by the Agronomist, Bureau of Aeronautics, Navy Department, as essential for training activities, operations or health, or the use by any person of any fertilizer delivered pursuant to this paragraph (d) (2) (iv).

(v) Deliveries of fertilizer for experimental purposes to educational institutions or publicly-owned agricultural institutions, or the use of fertilizer by such institutions for such purposes.

(e) *Acceptance of delivery in violation of order.* No person shall accept delivery of any fertilizer which he knows or has reason to believe is delivered in violation of this order.

(f) *Directions.* (1) Each fertilizer manufacturer shall comply with such directions as may be issued from time to time by the Director with respect to the quantities, grades, and kinds of mixed fertilizer to be manufactured and with respect to the use or delivery of any fertilizers.

(2) Each person affected by this order shall comply with such directions as may be issued from time to time by the Director with respect to the delivery and use of fertilizers.

(g) *Distribution and delivery.* (1) Each fertilizer manufacturer, dealer and agent shall during the 1943-1944 season make fertilizer available according to crop requirements in each geographical

locality in which such manufacturer, dealer and agent made fertilizer available for use in the 1942-1943 season, unless such manufacturer, dealer or agent, has adequate proof that the crop requirements for fertilizer in any such locality are being adequately served by other manufacturers, dealers or agents. For the purposes of this paragraph, no account shall be taken of fertilizer delivered in the 1942-1943 season outside of the regular geographical localities served by a manufacturer, dealer, or agent, where such deliveries were made at the specific request of the War Food Administration or its predecessors.

(2) No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall deliver fertilizer to any person in excess of such person's requirements, as provided for in paragraph (h) hereof, and no person shall use any fertilizer in excess of his requirements as provided for in paragraph (h) hereof. This paragraph (g) (2) shall not apply to delivery or use of fertilizer pursuant to paragraph (d) (2) (v) hereof.

(3) Fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents shall accept applications and make deliveries of fertilizers for use on Group A crops before delivering fertilizers for use on Group B crops requiring fertilizers at the same time, but applications for fertilizer for Group A crops shall be made at least 30 days in advance of the date such fertilizer is required in order to obtain preference over applications for fertilizer for Group B crops requiring fertilizer at the same time. Fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents shall accept applications for Production-Increment fertilizers for use on Production-Increment crops at any time. Deliveries of such Production-Increment fertilizers shall be made in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (h) (3) of this order or in accordance with directions issued by the Director. Deliveries of mixed fertilizers and materials for Group A and Group B crop requirements shall, in all cases, receive priority over deliveries of Production-Increment fertilizer for Production-Increment crops.

(4) In accepting applications for and making deliveries of fertilizer materials, no fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall discriminate against persons who apply for such materials for home mixing: *Provided, however,* That the requirements of such persons shall be established in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (h) hereof, and that the amount of such available materials delivered to any person for home mixing shall not exceed the amount which such person would be eligible to obtain in mixed fertilizers pursuant to the provisions of this order.

(h) *Requirements—(1) Group A crops.* The requirement of any person for fertilizer for use on any Group A crop shall be the acreage of the crop to be grown by such person multiplied either by the rate of application per acre customarily used by such person for such crop, or customarily used on comparable farms in the same area for such crop, or by the rate of application per acre recommended by the State Agricul-

tural Experiment Station for such crop in the same area: *Provided, however,* That in no case, except as provided in paragraph (h) (4) hereof, shall the rate of application per acre exceed the rate of application per acre recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station for such crop in such area.

(2) *Group B crops.* The requirement of any person for fertilizer for use on any Group B crop shall be the acreage of the crop to be grown for which fertilizer is requested by such person multiplied by the rate of application per acre customarily used by such person on such crop, or customarily used on such crop on the farm for which fertilizer is being requested, or customarily used on such crop on comparable farms in the same area: *Provided, however,* That in no case, except as provided in paragraph (h) (4) hereof, shall the rate of application per acre exceed the rate of application per acre recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station for use on such Group B crop.

(3) *Production-Increment crops.* The requirement of any person for Production-Increment fertilizer shall, for use on any Production-Increment crop in any area, be the acreage of the crop to be grown for which fertilizer is requested by such person multiplied by a rate of application per acre, not exceeding the maximum rate of application per acre recommended by the State Agricultural Experiment Station for use on such crop in such area.

(4) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of paragraph (h) hereof, the Director may fix the maximum rate of application per acre for use on any crop, and in connection therewith may, in his discretion, fix the maximum pounds of any individual fertilizer component to be applied per acre.

(i) *Applications.* (1) No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent shall, in the year ending June 30, 1944, deliver to any person any fertilizer for use by such person on crops (except fertilizer delivered pursuant to (b) (2), (c) (2), (d) (1) (i), (d) (2) (ii), (d) (2) (iii), (d) (2) (iv), and (d) (2) (v) hereof), unless prior to such delivery he shall have received from the person to whom delivery is to be made for use (hereinafter referred to as the applicant) a written application therefor. An application may cover all or any part of the applicant's fertilizer requirements for the year ending June 30, 1944. Another application shall be made in any case where the actual acreage to be planted is greater than the acreage included in the original application or where fertilizer is required for crops of acreages not already covered by an application. Each application shall contain the following:

(i) The fertilizer requirements covered by the application, by crops, acreage of crops, grades of mixed fertilizers or materials, rates of application (pounds of fertilizer) per acre, and quantities required.

(ii) A statement that the applicant has no fertilizer on hand, or ordered, to apply on such requirements.

(iii) A certification to the effect that the information used to establish the applicant's requirements for the crops indicated on the application is correct, and that his fertilizer requirements for any crop or acreage not stated thereon will be covered by another application.

(iv) The signature and address of the applicant, the date of signing the application, and the name of the dealer, agent, or manufacturer, to whom the application is given.

(2) Each fertilizer manufacturer shall provide a sufficient quantity of application forms for his own use and the use of his agents and dealers, on which the information required by paragraph (i) (1) hereof shall be written. Each fertilizer manufacturer may, if he wishes, print his firm's name and address on the form. He may also, if he wishes, use a combined application and order form to provide for including, in addition to the information required by paragraph (i) (1) hereof, such information (as bag sizes and kinds, prices and terms of sale) as may be necessary for such order purposes and a record of deliveries, using the face and reverse side. The applications shall be signed in duplicate, one of the copies to be given to the applicant and the other to be retained by the manufacturer or his dealer or agent.

(3) No fertilizer manufacturer, dealer, or agent shall use on his own crops any fertilizer (except fertilizer used pursuant to paragraphs (b) (2), (c) (2), (d) (1) (i), (d) (2) (i), and (d) (2) (ii) hereof), unless he has executed the form of application provided for in paragraph (i) (2) hereof. (The provisions of paragraphs (i) (1), (i) (2), and (i) (3) hereof have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.)

(j) *Records.* Each fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent, who delivers any fertilizer to any person other than a fertilizer manufacturer, dealer, or agent (or uses any fertilizer on his own crops) shall keep a record of each such delivery, showing the person to whom delivery is made, the date of delivery, and the quantity of fertilizer materials or grade of mixed fertilizer (and a similar record of use on his own crops), and each such manufacturer, dealer, or agent shall retain for not less than two years, such records and all applications accepted by him pursuant to paragraph (i) (1) hereof: *Provided, however,* That the provisions of this paragraph (j) shall not apply to individual deliveries in lots of less than 250 pounds of fertilizer authorized to be delivered by paragraphs (b) (2), (c) (2), (d) (1) (i), and (d) (2) (ii) hereof. (The record keeping requirements of this paragraph have been approved by the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.)

(k) *Reports.* Each person affected by this order shall make such reports to the Director in such form and at such time as the Director may from time to time request, subject to the approval of the Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

(l) *State regulations.* Nothing contained in this order shall be construed to permit the delivery or use of any grade of fertilizer in any State where the use or delivery of such grade in such State is specifically prohibited by such State.

(m) *Notification of customers.* Fertilizer manufacturers, dealers and agents shall, as soon as practicable, notify each of their regular customers of the requirements of this order, but failure to give or receive such notice shall not excuse any person from complying with the terms hereof.

(n) *Audits and inspections.* Each fertilizer manufacturer, dealer or agent to whom this order applies shall, upon request, submit his books, records, and accounts, for audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of the War Food Administration.

(o) *Violations.* Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who, in connection with this order, wilfully conceals a material fact or furnishes false information to any department or agency of the United States, or who conspires with another to perform any of such acts, is guilty of a crime and upon conviction may be punished by fine and imprisonment. In addition, any such person may by administrative suspension order be prohibited from receiving any deliveries of or selling or otherwise disposing of or using any fertilizer or any other material now or hereafter authorized to be rationed or allocated by, or subject to the priority control of the War Food Administrator, and may be deprived of any priority assistance. Further, the Director may recommend to the Office of Price Administration or to the War Production Board that any person who violates any provision of this order or any amendment or supplement thereto be denied the right to receive, use, sell or otherwise dispose of any other materials which now are or in the future may be under allocation.

(p) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may apply in writing for relief to the Director, setting forth in such petition all pertinent facts and information. The Director may, upon the basis of such application and other information, take such action as he deems appropriate. The decision of the Director shall be in writing and shall be final and conclusive.

(q) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this Food Production Order No. 5, Revised, and the powers conferred upon the War Food Administrator by Executive Order No. 9280¹ and Executive Order No. 9322,² as amended by Executive Order No. 9334,³ insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director shall be assisted in the administration of this order by

¹ 7 F.R. 10179.

² 8 F.R. 3807.

³ 8 F.R. 5423.

such employees of the War Food Administration as he may designate, and such employees are hereby authorized to administer the provisions of this order.

(r) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless instructions to the contrary are issued, be addressed to the Office of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C., Ref.: FPO 5.

(s) *Effect on War Production Board Order M-231.* War Production Board Order M-231 is superseded by this Food Production Order No. 5, Revision 2: *Provided, however, That War Production Board Order M-231 shall continue to remain in full force and effect for the purpose of allowing or sustaining any suit, action, prosecution, or administrative or other proceeding heretofore or hereafter commenced with respect to any violation committed or right or liability incurred prior to January 18, 1943, under or pursuant to the terms of War Production Board Order M-231.*

(t) *Territorial application of order.* This order shall have application in the continental United States, including only the 48 States and the District of Columbia of the United States.

(u) *Federal Explosives Act.* Nothing contained in this order shall be construed to supersede or affect in any manner whatsoever the licensing and other requirements of the Federal Explosives Act of December 26, 1941 (55 Stat. 863), as amended, and the regulations issued thereunder by the Bureau of Mines of the United States Department of the Interior.

(v) *Food Production Order No. 5, Revision 1.* Food Production Order No. 5, Revised, is hereby redesignated as Food Production Order No. 5, Revision 1.

(54 Stat. 676, 55 Stat. 236, 56 Stat. 176; E.O. 9280, 9322, 9334; 7 F.R. 10179, 8 F.R. 3807, 5423)

Issued this 27th day of October 1943.

GROVER B. HILL,
First Assistant
War Food Administrator.

SCHEDULE I—FERTILIZER GRADES FOR 1943-1944

GRADES APPLICABLE TO ALL STATES

Nitrate of soda	16-0-0
Byproduct nitrate of soda	14-0-0
Nitrate of potash	14-0-14
Sulphate of ammonia	20 (or higher) -0-0
Cyanamid	20 (or higher) -0-0
Uramon	42-0-0
Ammoniated superphosphate	
4 (or higher) -16 (or higher) -0	
Ammoniated superphosphate	
4-12 (or higher) -0	
Ammonium phosphate	11-48-0
Uramon-limestone	20 (or higher) -0-0
Ammonium nitrate-limestone	
20 (or higher) -0-0	
Ammonium nitrate	30 (or higher) -0-0
Potassium nitrate	14-0-44 (or higher)
Superphosphate	0-18 (or higher) -0
Muriate of potash	0-0-50 (or higher)
Sulphate of potash	0-0-48 (or higher)
Manure salts	0-0-22 (or higher)

Sulphate of potash magnesia.

	0-0-18 (or higher)
Potash lime	0-0-6
Ground phosphate rock	Any Grade
Colloidal phosphate	Any Grade
Cotton hull ash	Any Grade
Wood ash	Any Grade
Straight carriers of organic nitrogen.	Any Grade

¹ This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

² This grade is designated for use on victory gardens only in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4).

³ This grade is designated for use on victory gardens only in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4).

⁴ Fall seeded small grains only.

⁵ For use on Group A crops only.

NEW ENGLAND AREA

Maine:	0-14-14; 3-12-6; 5-7-10; 5-8-7 ¹ ; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-9-15; 7-7-7.
New Hampshire:	0-14-14; 3-12-6; 5-8-7 ¹ ; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-3-6 ³ ; 7-7-7.
Vermont:	0-14-14; 3-12-6; 5-8-7 ¹ ; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-3-6 ³ ; 7-7-7.
Massachusetts:	0-14-14; 3-12-6; 4-10-0 ³ ; 5-3-5 ¹ ³ ; 5-8-7 ¹ ; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-3-6 ³ ; 7-7-7.
Rhode Island:	0-14-14; 3-12-6; 5-8-7 ¹ ; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 7-7-7.
Connecticut:	0-14-14; 3-12-6; 4-10-0 ³ ; 5-3-5 ¹ ³ ; 5-8-7 ¹ ; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-3-6 ³ ; 7-7-7.

¹ No multiples permitted.

² This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

³ Tobacco only.

Unless prohibited hereinabove, multiples of the foregoing approved grades may be manufactured and delivered for use.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC AREA

New York:	0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-9-12; 3-9-15 ¹ ; 3-12-6; 4-8-12; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 7-7-7.
Pennsylvania:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-9-12; 3-12-6; 4-8-12; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 7-7-7; 10-6-4.
New Jersey:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-9-12; 3-9-15 ¹ ; 3-12-6; 4-8-12; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-8-7; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 7-7-7; 10-6-4.
Delaware:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-9-12; 3-12-6; 4-8-12; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-8-6; 7-7-7; 10-6-4.
Maryland:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 2-12-12; 3-9-12 ³ ; 3-12-6; 4-8-12 ⁴ ; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-8-6; 7-7-7; 10-6-4.
Virginia:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-8-5 ³ ; 3-9-6 ⁵ ; 3-9-12; 3-12-6; 4-9-3 ⁵ ; 4-10-4; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 6-8-6; 7-7-7 ³ ; 10-6-4 ⁶ .
West Virginia:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-12-6; 4-12-4; 4-12-8; 5-10-5 ² ; 5-10-10; 10-6-4 ⁷ .

¹ Muck only.

² This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

³ Top dressing only.

⁴ This grade may be used on tobacco, but is not limited to such use.

⁵ Tobacco only.

⁶ Not for use on vegetable crops.

Multiples of the foregoing approved grades may be manufactured and delivered for use.

SOUTHEASTERN AREA

North Carolina:	0-10-10 (basic); 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-10-6; 2-12-6; 3-8-5 ¹ ; 3-9-6 ¹ ; 3-9-9; 3-12-6; 4-8-8; 4-9-3 ¹ ; 4-10-4; 4-10-6; 4-12-4; 5-5-20 ¹ ; 5-7-5; 5-10-5 ² ; 6-8-4; 6-8-6; 10-0-10.
South Carolina:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 3-9-6; 3-9-9; 3-12-6; 4-8-8; 4-9-3 ¹ ; 4-10-4; 4-10-6; 4-12-4; 5-10-5 ² ; 6-8-6; 10-0-10.
Georgia:	0-14-7; 0-14-10; 2-12-6; 3-9-6; 3-9-9 ¹ ; 4-8-6; 4-8-8 ⁵ ; 4-9-3 ¹ ; 4-10-4; 4-10-6; 4-12-4; 5-10-5 ² ; 6-8-4; 6-8-6; 10-0-10.

Alabama: 0-14-10; 3-9-9¹; 4-10-4; 4-10-6; 5-10-5²; 6-8-4.

Mississippi: 0-14-7; 4-8-8; 5-10-5²; 6-8-4.

Tennessee: 0-12-12; 0-14-4; 0-14-7; 2-12-6; 2-14-4¹; 3-9-6; 3-9-9; 4-8-8; 4-9-3¹; 4-12-4²; 5-10-5²; 6-8-4; 8-5-5.

¹ Tobacco only.

² This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

³ This grade is designated for use on victory gardens only in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4).

⁴ Fall seeded small grains only.

⁵ For use on Group A crops only.

FLORIDA AREA

Florida:	0-8-12; 0-8-24; 0-10-10; 0-12-16; 0-14-5; 0-14-10; 0-16-0 plus Mn; 2-8-6; 2-8-10; 2-10-4; 3-6-8; 3-6-10; 3-8-5; 3-8-8; 4-4-8; 4-5-7; 4-6-8; 4-7-5; 4-8-4; 4-8-6; 4-8-8; 4-9-3; 4-10-7; 4-12-4; 4-12-6; 5-5-8; 5-6-10; 5-7-5; 5-8-8; 5-10-5 ¹ ; 6-4-8; 6-6-6; 8-0-8; 8-0-12; 12-0-10.
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¹ This grade is designated for use on victory gardens only in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4).

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL AREA

Arkansas:	0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 3-9-18; 4-8-12; 4-12-4; 4-12-6; 5-10-5 ¹ ; 6-8-4.
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Louisiana:	0-12-12; 0-14-7; 3-12-12; 4-8-8; 4-12-4; 4-12-6; 5-10-5 ¹ ; 6-8-4; 10-0-10; 12-8-0 ² .
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Texas:	0-14-7; 4-10-0; 4-8-8; 4-12-4; 4-12-6; 5-10-5 ¹ ; 6-8-4; 6-12-0 ³ ; 6-30-0 ⁴ ; 10-10-0 ³ ; 10-20-0 ⁴ ; 12-15-0 ⁴ .
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Oklahoma:	0-14-7; 2-12-6; 4-12-0; 4-12-4; 4-12-6; 5-10-5 ¹ .
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¹ This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

² Sugarcane only.

³ Rio Grande Valley only.

⁴ Panhandle and West Texas only.

MIDDLE WEST AREA

Illinois:	0-9-27; 0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 0-14-14; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 2-16-8; 3-9-18; 3-12-12; 3-18-9; 4-10-6; 4-12-4 ¹ ; 8-8-8; 10-6-4.
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Indiana:	0-9-27; 0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 2-16-8; 3-9-18; 3-12-12; 3-18-9; 4-10-6; 4-12-4 ¹ ; 8-8-8; 10-6-4.
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Iowa:	0-9-27; 0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 3-9-18; 3-12-12; 3-18-9; 4-10-6; 4-12-4 ¹ ; 4-16-4; 8-8-8; 10-6-4.
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Minnesota:	0-9-27; 0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 0-14-14; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 2-16-8; 3-9-18; 3-12-12; 3-18-9; 4-10-6; 4-12-4 ¹ ; 8-8-8; 10-6-4.
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Ohio:	0-9-27; 0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 0-14-14; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 3-9-18; 3-12-12; 3-18-9; 4-10-6; 4-12-4 ¹ ; 4-16-4; 8-8-8; 10-6-4.
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Missouri: 0-10-20; 0-12-12; 0-14-7; 0-14-14; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 3-9-18; 3-12-12; 3-18-9; 4-10-6; 4-12-4²; 5-10-10; 10-6-4.

Kentucky: 0-12-12; 0-14-4; 0-14-7; 0-14-14; 0-20-10; 0-20-20; 2-12-6; 2-14-4³; 3-9-6; 3-12-12; 4-10-6; 4-12-4²; 4-12-8; 5-10-10; 6-8-6; 10-6-4.

² This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

³ Fall seeded small grains only.

PACIFIC COAST AREA

Arizona: 4-8-0 (manure base only); 4-12-4; 4-19-5; 6-10-4¹; 6-12-0; 6-18-0; 8-8-0; 8-12-0; 8-16-0; 10-10-0; 10-20-0; 10-38-0; 14-6-0.

California: 0-10-12; 2-10-8; 4-6-8; 4-10-10; 4-12-4; 4-18-18; 5-12-5; 5-14-9; 6-9-6;

6-10-4¹; 6-12-8; 8-0-12; 8-6-8; 8-8-4; 8-10-12; 10-5-5; 10-5-10; 10-10-0; 10-10-5; 10-12-10; 10-16-8; 10-20-0; 12-0-14; 12-6-0; 14-0-8; 17-7-0.

Oregon: 0-12-20; 3-10-10; 3-10-20; 4-12-4; 4-24-0; 4-24-4; 5-6-8; 5-10-5; 5-10-10; 6-10-4¹; 6-30-0; 9-4-6; 10-12-14; 10-16-8; 10-20-0; 12-12-0.

Washington: 0-12-20; 3-10-10; 3-10-20; 4-12-4; 4-24-0; 5-6-8; 5-10-5; 5-10-10; 6-10-4¹; 6-30-0; 9-4-6; 10-12-14; 10-20-0; 12-12-0; 17-4-4; 17-12-0.

Idaho: 0-12-20; 3-10-10; 3-10-20; 4-12-4; 4-24-0; 5-10-5; 5-10-10; 6-10-4¹; 6-30-0; 10-20-0.

¹ This grade is designated for use on victory gardens in conformity with the provisions of paragraphs (b) (2) and (b) (4), but is not limited to such use.

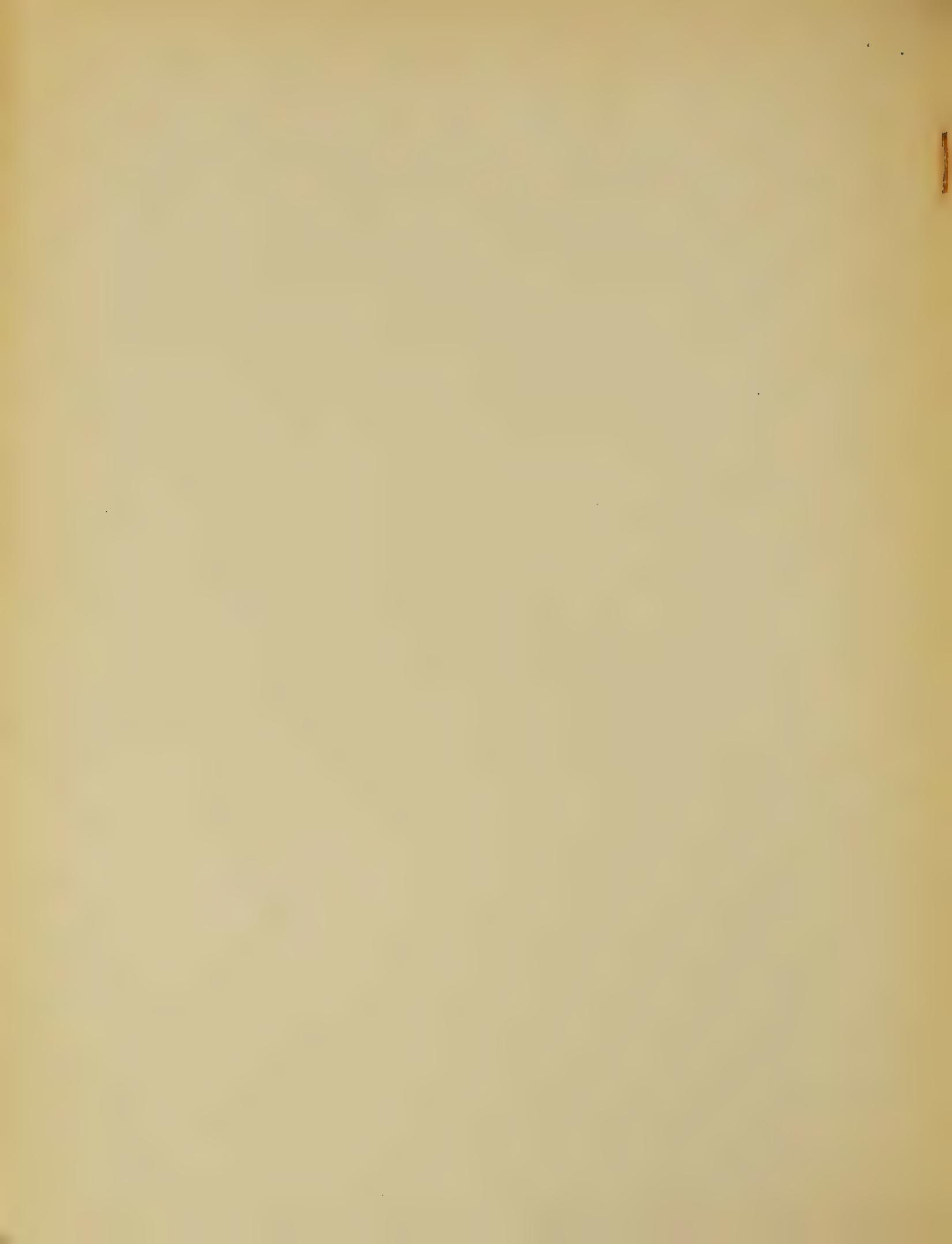
SCHEDULE II—GROUP A CROPS

I. Field crops.

- (a) Peanuts.
- (b) Sugar beets for production of seed.
- (c) Hemp.
- (d) Hybrid corn for production of seed only.

II. Vegetable crops.

- (a) Beans, dried.
- (b) Beans, snap.
- (c) Beans, lima.
- (d) Cabbage.
- (e) Carrots.
- (f) Onions.
- (g) Peas, dried edible.
- (h) Peas.
- (i) Potatoes, Irish.
- (j) Potatoes, sweet.
- (k) Sweet corn for processing only.
- (l) Tomatoes.
- (m) Vegetable seeds.



For Government
use only
(Restricted)

THE FERTILIZER OUTLOOK

1943-44

Prepared by -
Chemicals and Fertilizers Branch
Office of Materials and Facilities
War Food Administration
Washington, D. C.

October 21, 1943

FERTILIZER OUTLOOK FOR 1943-44

The supply of fertilizer materials available for food production during the year July 1, 1943 to June 30, 1944 is larger than in any previous year, except for potash. It is anticipated that the demand for fertilizer will be considerably greater than last year when the demand was in excess of the available supply of all materials.

Chemical nitrogen and potash-bearing materials are allocated to fertilizer manufacturers under War Production Board orders. The distribution of organic nitrogenous materials is controlled by War Food Administration Order FPO-12. Fertilizers are distributed to farmers by the fertilizer industry under the provisions of Food Production Order No. 5, Revised. This order directs the distribution of all fertilizer materials containing nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. The objectives of the fertilizer program are to distribute and use mixed fertilizer and fertilizer materials so that maximum food production can be attained, and to insure equitable distribution of the supply among farmers.

The use of fertilizers will account for a minimum 20 to 25 percent of total food production in 1944. The increased food production from the use of more fertilizing materials will be obtained by fertilizing a larger acreage of Group B crops at the usual rates per acre, and by fertilizing more acres of A crops at heavier rates per acre. Farmers are eligible to use fertilizer in 1943-44 regardless of whether they used it in previous years.

Farmers should make application for fertilizer to their local dealer or supplier as required in FPO-5 Revised, as soon as they determine their acreage of specific crops. The application must show the name of the crop or crops, the acres to be grown, the grade of mixed fertilizer or material desired, the rate of application per acre, and the total amount required. This assures farmers the quantity needed for their crop program for the year and prevents building up stocks of unused supplies on farms which will not be used this season.

The increased use of fertilizer is recognized a major method of increasing food production on the present acreage of crop land without increasing requirements of labor and farm machinery.

Need and Supply

The Production Programs Branch of the War Food Administration estimates that 700,000 tons of nitrogen; 1,700,000 tons of phosphoric acid (9,400,000 tons of superphosphate, basis 18 percent P₂O₅); and 877,000 tons of potash will be needed to meet all agricultural demands.

The total supply of nitrogen to be available in 1943-44 is 625,000 tons, or 33 percent more than the 460,000 tons consumed in 1942-43. The production of superphosphate, 18 percent P₂O₅ equivalent, will total 7,000,000 tons

in 1943-44, compared with a production of 5,800,000 tons in 1942-43, an increase of more than 20 percent. The supply of potash available for agriculture in 1943-44 will be about 560,000 tons compared to a distribution to fertilizer companies in 1942-43 of 590,000 tons. The actual consumption of potash in the calendar year 1941 was 461,000 tons. Thus, the potash supply will be 20 percent more than the quantity used in the year before Pearl Harbor.

NITROGEN SUPPLY

The nitrogen supply and the proposed utilization is given in the following table:

PRODUCT		Total Supply	Hawaii & Puerto Rico	West Coast U. S.	East Direct Application	U. S. Mixed Fertilizers
Ammonium Sulphate	A	978,900	73,800	136,100		769,000
	B	200,675	15,130	27,900		157,645
Nitrate of Soda	A	805,000			805,000	
	B	128,800			128,800	
Cal-Nitro)	A)	181,888)		162,000	19,888
Cyanamid)	A)	345,900	25,150	53,500	187,250	80,000
Uramon)	B)	117,605	8,550	18,190	63,665	27,200
Nitrogen Solution	A	110,000	1,437	8,000		100,563
Ammonium Nitrate	A	23,300	6,000	17,300		
	B	3,728	960	2,768		
Organics	A	20,000				20,000
Ammonium Phosphate 16-20	A	10,000	6,000	4,000		
	B	1,100	660	440		
TOTAL N		625,000	26,737	57,298	231,480	309,485

A - Tons of Material

B - Tons of Nitrogen (N)

Considerable changes in the proportion of the various types of nitrogen materials have occurred, as compared with previous years. The quantity of ammonium sulphate is expected to be the largest ever used. In addition to domestic by-product material, considerable quantities of Canadian material is available for export to this country and increased quantities of domestic synthetic material will be produced.

The supply of ammoniating solutions is nearly double the quantity used in 1941, which was the largest quantity ever used in any previous year. The efficient utilization of this quantity presents some problems, but for the most part they have already been solved.

The table includes 345,900 tons of ammonium nitrate as available for fertilizer this year. Although considerable quantities have been used in the past in mixtures such as Cal-Nitro, Leunasalpeter, and nitrogen solution, it is practically a new material when used alone. Untreated ammonium nitrate cakes badly when stored, and in damp weather absorbs moisture rapidly when exposed to the air. These difficulties have been largely overcome by special treatments recently worked out. This involves manufacture in the form of pellets, which are then coated first with wax and secondly with clay. Conditioned ammonium nitrate is an excellent and economical source of nitrogen for use in mixed fertilizers, but its usability after long storage, for top and side dressing is still uncertain. Its production in war plants will go a long way in helping to meet food and feed production goals.

The domestic production and importation of nitrate of soda estimated to be available in 1943-44 is 805,000 short tons. This compares with a total of 812,000 tons allocated for direct application in the eastern area of the United States in 1942-43. To replace nitrate of soda normally used in mixed fertilizer, manufacturers will have ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulphate to use.

There are practical limits which cannot be exceeded in the use of nitrogen solutions and ammonium nitrate in mixed fertilizers. Sulphate of ammonia is the only other nitrogenous material compatible with these materials in mixed fertilizer, and must furnish a substantial portion of the nitrogen, perhaps 50 percent, in mixed goods carrying four or more units of nitrogen. Consequently, all the supply of sulphate of ammonia will be used in mixed fertilizer, except in Pacific Coast States. Nitrate of soda, Cal-Nitro, Uramon, and ammonium nitrate only will be available for direct application. Due to limited supplies, insufficient to meet requirements, all the cyanamid, except the pulverized grade used in mixed fertilizer, has been allocated to the Mississippi Delta and Louisiana Sugar Bowl.

The supply of natural organic nitrogen is likely to be the smallest in the history of this country. From 1880 to 1938 about 60,000 tons of nitrogen were available annually in the form of natural organics. Although the total consumption of fertilizer nitrogen changed greatly with the passage of the years, the consumption in the form of natural organics remains remarkably constant. In 1900 it was 63,000 tons, and in 1936 it was 59,000 tons. In 1941 it was 48,000 tons, but in 1944 there will be a minimum of 20,000 tons and possibly as much as 30,000 tons. Virtually

all the edible organic waste materials have been directed to stock feed, and the imports of bone meal, tankage and fish scrap have been greatly curtailed or stopped. This reduces the supply for fertilizer purposes at a time when the total consumption of fertilizers is greatly increased. Obviously, the percentage of organics in mixed fertilizers will have to be reduced even more than the percentage decrease in the supply. It is not expected that this will have any serious effect on crop production, since more of the nitrogen will have to be supplied by ammonium nitrate and ammoniating solutions. Organic materials are used largely in mixed fertilizers as a source of water-insoluble nitrogen and as a conditioner. Under the provisions of FPO-12 Revised, fertilizer manufacturers can acquire 70 percent of the quantity used in 1941-42. Normally, a considerable tonnage of cottonseed meal and other edible meals are used, particularly in tobacco fertilizers. Forty thousand tons of cottonseed meal are to be authorized for acquisition for fertilizer use. This will represent about 35 percent of the quantity used in 1941-42.

SUPERPHOSPHATE PRODUCTION AND REQUIREMENTS

At the end of the calendar year 1941 the total capacity for the production of ordinary superphosphate was estimated at 8,430,000 tons annually (basis 18 percent P_2O_5) under ideal conditions of operation. Since 1941, three additional plants, with a total annual capacity of about 125,000 tons, have come into production. Thus the total capacity as of July 1, 1943 was approximately 8,555,000 tons. Owing however, to problems of transportation, labor, maintenance, etc., as well as to mal-location of much of the producing capacity with respect to consuming areas and to sources of sulfuric acid, it is not possible to make full use of the present facilities for superphosphate production.

In the year ended June 30, 1943 the production of ordinary superphosphate amounted to about 5,800,000 tons (basis 18 percent P_2O_5). The production in July 1943 was at the rate of approximately 6,100,000 tons per year. Through the construction of new superphosphate plants and the utilization of certain new sources of sulfuric acid, it is practically assured that by July 1, 1944 the production of ordinary superphosphate will be at the rate of 7,600,000 tons annually, or an increase of 1,500,000 tons over the rate in July 1943. These estimates are based on the assumption that transportation, labor, repairs, and maintenance will not be interfering factors. The estimate does not take into consideration increased quantities of acid that are expected to be produced at certain plants operated by the fertilizer industry, as a result of minor additions to and changes in manufacturing facilities.

The breakdown of the practically assured increase of 1,500,000 tons in the annual rate of production is as follows:

	<u>Tons of Superphosphate</u>
New capacity for superphosphate	195,000
Increase in available supplies of acid from the Ordnance plants	1,220,000
Acid from new fertilizer-industry plants	<u>85,000</u>
Total	1,500,000

It is expected that the 1943-44 production of triple superphosphate will be 275,000 tons, of which 152,000 tons has been allocated for shipment to the United Kingdom. Estimated production of superphosphate (basis 18 percent P_2O_5) by quarters for the year ending June 30, 1944. (Triple superphosphate production excluded)

	<u>Tons Basis 18 percent P_2O_5</u>
July - Sept. 1943	1,600,000
Oct. - Dec. 1943	1,700,000
Jan. - Mar. 1944	1,800,000
Apr. - June 1944	<u>1,900,000</u>
	7,000,000

Total production of superphosphate for the months of June and July, 1943 compared to production in the same period last year, in tons, basis 18 percent, is reported as:

	<u>1943</u>	<u>1942</u>
June	520,334	456,923
July	509,717	459,445

On the basis of production reported to date and the expected supplemental acid in sight from ordnance plants, production of 7,000,000 tons of superphosphate for the year ending June 30, 1944 is reasonably assured.

It is expected that some spent acid may be made available from alkylation plants and this will add to the expected production of 7,000,000 tons, which represents a 20 percent increase over the 5,800,000 tons produced in 1942-43. The present acid facilities may be able to supply slightly more acid, but increases above the 7,600,000 tons rate expected during the last quarter of 1943-44 must depend on new facilities for acid and superphosphate production.

PHOSPHATE REQUIREMENTS

The requirements for superphosphate for major crop uses for 1943-44 is 9,400,000 tons, 18 percent P₂O₅ basis, as estimated by Production Programs Branch, WFA.

	Tons	Tons
	Phosphoric Acid	Superphosphate
	<u>(P₂O₅)</u>	<u>basis 18 percent P₂O₅</u>
Domestic requirements		
all crops	1,684,000	9,310,000
Hawaii and Puerto Rico	<u>16,000</u>	<u>90,000</u>
Total	1,700,000	9,400,000

The crop demand for superphosphate during 1943-44 will be greater than in any previous year. It will require more superphosphate to utilize the nitrogen solutions and the nitrogen materials available for use in mixed fertilizers.

General field crops such as corn, cotton, wheat, oats, barley, hay and pasture are seldom fertilized at rates required to give maximum production. The spread between crop requirements and fertilizer used is shown by (a) percent of acreage fertilized, (b) rate of fertilization per acre, and (c) the recommended rate of fertilization by the State Experiment Stations.

The following table includes three groups of crops (a) potatoes and tobacco where fertilization approaches the recommended optimum use for crop production (b) corn, cotton, wheat and oats where fertilization is about one-half or less the requirement for optimum crop production and (c) it is quite evident that only a small percentage of the alfalfa, hay, and pasture crops are fertilized and that the rate of application per acre is less than that recommended in the individual States. The phosphate requirement for forage crops is very large when expressed on a "crop requirement" basis.

Fertilization of Field Crops

Crop	State	Percent of Acreage fer- tilized	Rate of fertilization (lbs. per acre)	
			Used 1/	Recommended 2/
Potatoes	Maine	97	2260	2000-2500
"	New Jersey	97	1900	1800-2400
"	Ohio	83	575	800-1500
Tobacco	North Carolina	99	880	1000
"	Ohio	74	240	300-500
Corn	Georgia	55	150	200-400
"	Ohio	56	130	150-300
Cotton	Georgia	98	340	600
"	North Carolina	98	475	400-550
Wheat	New York	96	250	400-600
"	Indiana	85	170	300-400
Oats	Michigan	43	131	200-300
Alfalfa	Connecticut	64	482	600-800
"	Indiana	20	234	400
Hay	Maryland	6	470	500
"	Tennessee	17	182	300
Pasture	New York	9.0	416	600
"	Ohio	1.3	250	300-400
"	North Carolina	20.0	300	200-400

1/ 1938 data on 20 unit plant-food basis.

2/ 1943 Recommendation on 20-unit plant-food basis

The effective utilization of increased quantities of superphosphate must depend on a number of factors; farmers must demand more fertilizer for forage production; labor, and machinery must be available for distribution; legume seeds are needed to plant additional acres and in areas with acid soils, applications of phosphate must be combined with application of limestone.

THE POTASH SUPPLY SITUATION

American production of potash salts is at the present rate of approximately 700,000 tons K₂O per annum, the largest tonnage ever made available for American industries. This tonnage has been allocated by WPB for use in 1943-44 as follows:

Approximate Allocation of American Potash Production (700,000 Tons K₂O)

For 1943-44

36,000 tons K₂O for United Kingdom
35,000 " " " Canada
85,000 " " " Chemical industries
4,000 " " " Latin America and other export
540,000 " " " Agricultural use in United States,
Puerto Rico, and Hawaii

This represents a new allocation of 36,000 tons K₂O for the United Kingdom and an increase of 17,700 tons K₂O for chemical and metallurgical use over the 67,300 tons delivered to those industries during June to May 1942-43.

Approximately 88 percent or 476,730 tons of the remaining 540,000 tons K₂O for agricultural use in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii, have been allocated to the several individual fertilizer mixing industries for delivery to them during the 10-month period, June through March 1943-44 (Period II, the so-called "contract season"). These allocations are based on corresponding deliveries during 10-month periods of 1941-43.

The remaining 12 percent is to be allocated for delivery during April and May 1944 (Period III, the so-called "spot season"). The WPB conservatively advises that this supplemental allocation be estimated as 10 percent of that allocated for the 10-month period. On that basis, the 12-month allocations, June through May 1943-44, in the several categories of potash salts as compared to deliveries of the two preceding years, are detailed as follows:

Potash Allocation for Agricultural Use in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii for 1943-44 and Deliveries for 1942-43 and 1941-42, in Tons K₂O

Salts	1943 - 44		1942 - 43		1941 - 42	
	10 Mos. K ₂ C	12 Mos. K ₂ O	10 Mos. K ₂ O	12 Mos. K ₂ O	10 Mos. K ₂ O	12 Mos. K ₂ O
60 % muriate	349,604	388,449	414,943	461,047	369,044	410,049
50% "	40,142	44,602	33,162	36,847	29,275	32,528
25% man. salts	42,200	46,889	43,264	48,071	33,266	36,962
Sulfate (50%)	34,829	38,699	32,981	36,645	30,723	34,137
S. P. M. (22%)	9,955	11,061	6,591	7,324	6,228	6,920
TOTAL	476,730	529,700	530,941	589,934	468,536	520,595

It should be understood that allocations so far announced by MPB are only for the 10-month period, and that additional quantities remain to be assigned. This has not always been understood and may account for exaggerated statements as to the potash shortage. The above tabulation indicates that this shortage for 1943-44 may amount to as much as 60,000 tons KgO (approximately 10 percent) as compared to 1942-43, but an increase of 9,200 tons as compared to 1941-42.

In recent years 20,000 tons of potash annually have been applied from miscellaneous sources in addition to the above. These include nitrate of soda-potash, distillery waste, cement flue dust, wood ashes, cotton hull ashes, tobacco stems and many other lesser materials. Although the first two materials mentioned may be unavailable, at least 10,000 tons of potash can be counted on to be available from such sources in the coming year.

The Production Programs Branch estimates that it would require 877,000 tons of potash to produce maximum yields on all the available cultivated land in 1944. The minimum requirements to meet our crop goals comprise 564,000 tons or just about the assured supply.

The potash content of mixed fertilizers will average less than during the last two years. The approved grades in FPO-5 Revised have high, medium and low potash content. A limited tonnage of high potash grades will be available with larger tonnage of medium and low potash grades. If high potash grades are requested only where absolutely needed, the adjustment in potash content of grades will have only very slight effect on crop yield. Farmers who have purchased potash for direct application are entitled to their pro-rata share of the total supply. They should make application to their regular supplier. Where potash is not needed, farmers should make application for 4-16-0 or other grades which do not contain potash.

TOTAL FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION

As long ago as 1914 the United States consumed 7,300,000 tons of fertilizer and the average from 1918 to 1931 was about 7,000,000 tons annually. From 1928 to 1930, inclusive, the average was over 8,000,000 tons. Thereafter, consumption did not exceed 8,000,000 tons until 1937 and again in 1940, but in the latter year 471,501 tons were distributed by government agencies. The commercial distribution in 1941 and 1942 was 8,388,848 and 8,778,797 tons, respectively. In addition to this the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority together distributed 851,649 tons in 1941 and 1,266,441 tons in 1942. Tax tag reports

of the states that require tax tags to be attached to fertilizers indicate that fertilizer consumption in 1943 will exceed that in 1942 by at least 10 percent. If commercial sales in 1944 increase another 10 percent over 1943 the total commercial distribution would be about 10,500,000 tons.

Normally mixed fertilizers constitute about 70 percent of the total commercial distribution. On this basis sales of mixed goods might be expected to run between seven and seven and one-half million tons in 1944.

The average plant food content of mixed fertilizers has been increasing slightly for years. It is doubtful whether it increased in 1943, however, because shortages of triple superphosphate and anhydrous ammonia cut down the tonnages of double strength mixtures. If the average composition in 1943-44 is the same as it was in 1941 it will require 565,000 tons of nitrogen, 971,000 tons of phosphoric acid and 574,000 tons of potash to supply 10,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizers. The expected supplies are sufficient to make these quantities of fertilizers with a potash content slightly less than average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

February 7, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-40

Priorities-1

SUBJECT: Agricultural Items Affected by
Priorities Actions

Attached is a copy of Agricultural Items Affected by
Priorities Actions, Revised February 4, 1944. This revised
list supersedes that sent to you under War Board Memorandum
No. 327, Information 61.

A sufficient supply of the revised list is being
mailed to you for distribution of two copies for each county.



AGRICULTURAL ITEMS AFFECTED BY PRIORITIES ACTIONS

(Revised February 4, 1944)

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
AMMUNITION	L-286	Available supplies allocated to certain distributors by WPB. Distributors fill farmer's orders when forwarded by dealers	Local dealer who sends order and certificate #4 to distributor	Order blank and certificate #4	None
BAGS	M-221 M-317	Not rationed. Order specifies use and size of bags to user.	Usual dealer	None	None
PAPER (Shipping (Sacks)	L-279	Not rationed. Size restriction for certain commodities	Usual dealer	None	None
Burlap	M-47	Not rationed. M-47 establishes quota for manufacturer M-221 controls use of bags.	Usual dealers	PR-19 Certification	Co. Farm Rationing Committee Approves PR-19 Certification if purchase is more than \$25.00 at one time.
BATTERIES	L-71	Not rationed. WPB controls production by L-71	Usual dealer	PR-19 Certification	Co. Farm Rationing Committee Approves PR-19 Certification if purchase is more than \$25.00 at one time.

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers apply	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
BATTERIES (Cont.)					
Storage	L-180	Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB.	Usual dealer Trade-in required 1/	None	None
CANNING EQUIPMENT					
Glass jars and lids	L-103b	Not rationed. Production unlimited. Supply available for home canning.	Usual dealer	None	None
Tin cans and lids	M-81	Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB. Supply available for home canning.	Usual dealer	None	None
CONSTRUCTION (on farm) New buildings and other farm construction not exempted by Order L-41	L-41	Prior WPB approval required when total cost exceeds \$1000 per farm in a calendar year	County AAA Committee	WPB-2570 (\$10,000 or less: WPB-617 (over \$10,000)	Checks application for completeness and essentiality and forwards it to State Committee with recommendation and supporting information on F.C.L. 41-2
COPPER WIRE	CWP-1	W.F.A. Allotment is distributed through County Committees	County Com.	C.W. 200	Upon approval issues allotment certificate CMPL-361
CWP-9		Provides dealers method for obtaining limited quantities for resale to general public for repair needs	Dealer	None	None
PR-19		Upon certification farmers may purchase up to 75 ft.	Dealer	Certification to dealer	None
COTTON DUCK (Canvas)	M-91	Not rationed. M-91 controls sale by manufacturer. M-317 establishes AA-2X for specified agricultural uses.	Usual dealer	None	None
CROP CULTIVATION FABRICS	M-317	Not rationed. M-317 establishes AA-2X.	Usual dealer	None	None

1/ Trade-in not required for use in electric fence controller or engine ignition if not used for this previously.

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
ELECTRIC MOTORS	L-221	WPB controls distribution	WPB	WPB-541 (FD-1a)	Recommendation for approval
1 hp and over	L-123 PR-19	WPB controls distribution	Dealer	None	None
Under 1 hp	L-257 EPO-14 and Suppl. 1	Manufacturing quotas set by T.P.B.			
FARM MACHINERY	Rationed	(Rationed items are listed below.)	County Farm Rationing Committee	MR-120	County Farm Rationing Com- mittees consider applica- tions; issues Purchase Certificates (Form MR-122) to approved applicants.

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
FARM MACHINERY-Cont.	Rationed	Pick-up Hay Balers Ensilage Cutters--Silo Fillers Stationary Hay and Straw Balers Sorters and Graders (Potato) Tractors Listers with Planting Attachments (Horse or Tractor Drawn and Tractor Mounted) Middlebusters-Listers Without Planting Attachments (Horse or Tractor Drawn and Tractor Mounted) Field Ensilage Harvesters Field Hay Choppers and Harvesters Elevators--Portable Blowers (Grain & Forage) Garden Tractors Milking Machines Farm Milk Coolers Deep and Shallow Well Water Systems Power Pumps Windmills (Heads and Towers) Irrigation Pumps (Turbine and Centrifugal)			
	Non-Rationed	Other types of farm machinery are not rationed. Production controlled by WPB Order L-257.	Dealer	None	None
Repair Parts and Attachments	L-257	Production controlled by WPB Order L-257	Dealer	None	None

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
FARM SCALES	L-190 FPO-14 Suppl. 5	WPB controls production and distribution. FPO-14, Supplement No. 5 controls sales from \$5.00 - \$50.00. No restriction on sales of less than \$5.00 sales over \$50.00 require rating A-9 or higher	Usual dealer for scales selling for less than \$5.00; to County Farm Rationing Committee for scales selling for more than \$50.00	IR-120 for scales selling from \$5.00 to \$50.00 WPB-541 formerly PD-1A for scales selling for more than \$50.00 \$5.00 - \$50.00. WPB Field Office for scales selling over \$50.00	County Farm Rationing Committee pass on application submitted on IR-120 and issue IR-122 on approved cases.
* GARDEN TOOLS, forks hoes, rakes, hand cultivators (not wheel type)	L-157 Schedule 5	Order simplifies designs and reduces no. of styles manufactured. Materials allocated to manufacturers on basis of need determined by claimant agencies including War Food Administration	Local dealer	None	None
GUNS (rifles and shotguns)	L-60	Sales of specified types to users prohibited but relief may be secured by a letter to WPB, Washington (if for predatory animal control)	WPB in Washington	Letter	Approval desirable

* Dealer may sell without PR-19 certificate

Items	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AA Committee
HACK SAW BLADES	E-7	Not rationed	Usual dealer for blades not over 12" long. WPB Field Office for blades over 12" long	WPB-541 (PD-1a) for blades over 12" long	None
HARDWARE (builders) (Butt & Tee Hinges, locks, cabinet hardware)	L-236	Not rationed - number of sizes, designs, and finishes decreased	Usual dealer	None	None
HARNESS	M-310	Not rationed. WPB controls production.	Dealer	None	None
Harness Hardware (for repair)	L-257	Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB	Usual dealer	None	None
HORSESHOES	L-257	Not rationed. WPB controls production	Dealer	None	None
LUMBER, Softwood	M-208	Provides AA-3 and AA-4 ratings to farmers for definite uses	Dealer	Certification to Dealer	None
Directive 26		WFA Supplemental allotment of AA-2 ratings distributed through County Committees for definite uses in critical areas.	County Com.	SL-200	Upon approval issues rating certificate GA-201
LUMBER, Plywood	L-150-a	Purchaser must have AA-2X or high rating	Washington WPB Office to secure rating	PD-1a now WPB-541	County Committee recommendation will be helpful

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AIA Committee
MILK CANS	M-200 FPO-14 Suppl. 3	Rationed. M-200 specifies type and size of milk can to be manufactured. FPO-14, Supplementary Order No. 3 controls distribution and sales for use.	County Farm Rationing Committee if he needs more than 2 cans per calendar quarter. If he needs only 2 cans or less per calendar quarter, apply to usual dealer. If dealer unable to sell No. 3 if only 2 cans per calendar quarter or less.	Form MR-120b if more than 2 cans per calendar quarter. If he needs only 2 cans or less per calendar quarter, apply to County Farm Rationing Committee.	County Farm Rationing Committee pass on applications submitted on MR-120b and issue MR-122 on approved cases.
MOTOR (FARM) VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT				Local OPA Price and Ration Board and County Farm Transportation Committee	County Farm Transportation Committee makes Recommendation to OPA Board when called for
Gasoline (non-highway)	OPA Ration Order 5-C	Rationed	OPA R 537 at Ration Board	OPA R 1103 at Ration Board	County Farm Transportation Committee makes recommendation requested to do so by OPA Ration Board
Fuel Oil (Non-highway)	OPA Ration Order 11	Rationed	OPA Price & Ration Board & County Farm Transportation Committee		

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
MOTOR (F.R.) VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)	OPA Ration Order 2-B	Production stopped February 1942	Local OPA Price and Ration Board	OPA R 213	County Farm Transportation Committee makes recommendation if requested to do so by OPA Ration Board
Passenger Cars	L-158	Not rationed. ODT controls. ODT district maintenance specialist will assist in procurement	Usual dealer. Turn in old part for new or sign certificate.	None	None
Parts (Passenger Car)	M-100	Rationed	County Farm Transportation Committee	WPB 663	County Farm Transportation Committee acts on application and passes it on to County and State AAA Committees
Trucks & Highway Trailers	L-158	Not rationed. ODT controls production. ODT district maintenance specialist will assist in procurement.	Dealer. Turn in old part for new or sign certificate.	None	None
Parts (trucks)	L-201	Not rationed. Truck chains very tight due to military requirements.	Usual dealer PR-19 certification	None	None
Chains - Tractor Passenger Truck	L-302	Not rationed.	Usual dealer PR-19 certification	None	None
Agricultural Chain	OPA Ration Order 1-a	Rationed. After early Feb. to be determined on functional basis. Most farmers will be eligible.	Local OPA Price and Ration Board	OPA R-1	County Farm Transportation Committee makes recommendations if requested to do so by OPA Ration Board
Tires and Tubes Replacement - (Tractors Trucks Passenger Cars)	Tires - Retread & Recapped (Tractor Truck Passenger Cars)	No restriction	Usual dealer	None	None

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
New Farm Trailers (under $2\frac{1}{2}$ T. Capacity)	Program now being formulated by WPB and WFA. Probably will not be rationed to farmers. Others will apply on WPB forms to get purchase rating. Production expected to be about middle of 1944.				County Farm Transportation Committee or AAA Committee recommendation is helpful.
Milk tanks used. (truck or trailer)	L-1-L-J	Frozen in present service by WPB	For transfers apply to WPB Washington	WPB 1319	County Farm Transportation Committee or AAA Committee recommendation is helpful.
Milk tanks new. (Truck or trailer)	Same as highway Trucks and Trailers			GA-208	County Farm Rationing Committee issues preference rating on GA-276. Applicant presents this form to dealer.
Engines - Under 20 H.P. (air cooled or water cooled)	WPB Directive 28 to WFA	Production Scheduled by WFA for farm uses automatic AA-2 rating.	County Farm Rationing Committee	WPB 541 (PD-1a)	County AAA recommendation helpful.
Rubber boots	L-254	Production Scheduled by Automotive Div., WPB.	Nearest WPB office to secure rating.	OPA A-603	None
Rubber (for milking machines)	OPA-6-1	Rationed. Watch local papers during Feb. for sale of unrationed boots or check with Local Ration Board.	Local OPA Price and ration Board	None	None
	R-1	Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB.	usual Dealer	None	None

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
PLUMBING-HEATING and Domestic Cooking Equipment	L-79	Items with Asterisk do not require a rating if used for necessary replacements	Dealer.	Certification to dealer	None
*Furnaces (If not designed for oil or gas use only)			County Committee (if installation costs exceed L-41 exemptions)	WFB-2570	Checks application for completeness and essentiality and forwards it to State Committee with recommendation and supporting information on F.C. L-41-2
*Water Heaters (not electric, not industrial)	L-79	Items with asterisk require a rating if not to be used as a necessary replacement	WFB District Office	WFB-2631 or WFB-1319	None
*Tanks (range boilers & expansion tanks)			County Committee (if installation costs over \$200)	WFB-2570	Checks application for completeness and essentiality and forwards it to State Committee with recommendation and supporting information on F.C. L-41-2
*Cast Iron Tubular Radiators-Sinks- Bath Tubs-Water Closets-Lavatories	L-79 Or 9-A	No restrictions on dealer sales	Dealer	None	None
Stoves (Domestic, heating, cooking)	L-23-B	Purchase certificates required for wood, coal, oil or gas burning stoves	O.P.A. Rationing Board	R-990	None
POWER LINE CONNECTION	U-1-c	100 ft. connection per animal unit when farm has 5 animal units or more and certain equipment	Local Utility Company	None	Certifies length of connection for which applicant is eligible.
	U-1-d	Permits connections costing up to \$1500 to new construction authorized by specific direction under L-41	Local Utility Company	WFB-3348	When applicable, determine that form is attached to L-41 application

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
U-1-f	Permits extensions to existing structures where not more than 1000 ft. of conductor is required.	Local Utility Company	None	None	None
U-1-g	Permits connection for temporary service	Local Utility Company	WPB-3348	When applicable, determine that form is attached to L-41 application	None
U-1-h	Permits connections costing not over \$5000 but no less than \$1500 to new construction authorized by specific direction under L-41	Local Utility Company			
PRESSURE COOKERS		Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB.	Usual dealer	None	None
	FPO-14 Suppl. 4	Distribution and sale controlled by FPO-14, Supplementary Order No. 4			
RECONSTRUCTION of Farm Buildings and Dwellings		Special relief available for emergency cases arising from disaster	County AAA Committee	WPB-2570 (\$10,000 or less: WPB-617 (over \$10,000)	Wires or phones essential facts to State Committee
REFRIGERATION			Dealer having refrigerator in stock 1/	WPB-2524 Formerly PD-833	None
Mechanical refrigerators (home)	L-5-C L-5-D	WPB stopped production June 30, 1942	Usual dealer	None	None
Farm Freezers or Home Frozen Food Locker	L-38	Production stopped April 6, 1943. Those in inventory for sale without restriction			

1/ All stocks in distributors' and manufacturers' inventory restricted for use by Army, Navy, Maritime and similar users.

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form Needed	County AAA Committee
REFRIGERATION					
Milk Coolers	L-257	Rationed (See: FARM MACHINERY)	Usual dealer	None	None
ROPE AND TWINE	M-84	WPB controls production for the purpose of confining uses to essential requirements	Usual dealer	None	None
SAWS - Hand and crosscut	L-157	Not rationed. Number of styles and designs decreased. Production above normal but amount available for domestic civilian use less than normal	Usual dealer	None	None
STEEL PRODUCTS	L-211 M-21-b-2 CMP 4 PR-19	WPB controls distribution	Dealer for orders under \$25.00	None	None
Wire including wire rope and strand wire			Purchases under PR-19 for more than \$25.00	PR-19 Certification	Approval of PR-19 certification by County AAA Committee
Fencing, including fence post and staples					
Nails, including horseshoe nail Bale ties Sheets and strips, including roofing and siding Pipe, excluding well casing produced and distributed under L-257			Purchases under CMP 4 for more than \$25.00	CMP 7 certification and CMP 4 requirements	None
					Recommendation for approval
					CMP 4a or CMP 4c Farmers wishing to purchase in larger quantities than authorized under CMP 4

Item	Applicable Order	How Controlled	Farmers Apply to	Form needed	County AAA Committee
TELEPHONE SUPPLIES	U-3	U-3 Order establishes AA-1 rating for maintenance, repair and operating supplies	Usual dealer	Intend rating authorized under U-3	None
TOOLS - Hand Service (Hammers, pliers, chisels, punches, wrenches)	L-216	Not rationed - WPB allocates materials for production. From 20 to 25 percent of production set aside to fill PB-547 order for civilian use.	Usual dealer	None	None
TRACTORS (crawler)	L-53	A available supply rationed by WPB.	County AAA Committee	PB-1319 (obtainable from crawler tractor dealers)	Reviews applications. R. recommends approval or disapproval to State AAA Committee.
Parts for Crawler Tractors	L-53b	Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB.	Dealer	Certificate supplied by dealer	None
TRACTORS (wheel)	L-257	Rationed (See: Form Machinery)	Dealer	None	None
Attachments and Parts (wheel tractors)	L-257	Not rationed	Dealer	None	None
WHEELBARROWS (metal)	L-157	Number of styles and designs decreased. Approximately 100,000 wheelbarrows estimated to be available for farm use in 1944	Usual dealer	None	None
WOOD SAWING MACHINES	L-257	Not rationed. Production controlled by WPB	Dealer	None	None

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
February 8, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-41

Construction-36

SUBJECT: Electrical Utility Connections

This memorandum supersedes all previous memoranda issued relative to the obtaining of utility connections by farmers (including Part 6, Special Services Memorandum 17).

The following outlines the various War Production Board regulations affecting utility connections to farmsteads. County committee certifications are required for the power line connections covered in Part I and may be given for the connections covered in Parts VI and VIII. County committee certifications are not required for the connections covered in Parts II, III, IV and V.

I. U-1-c. Most farm connections will be made by authorization included in this Order. Under its terms, connections may be made to new construction or existing structures.

A. Principal Requirements

1. Farmer must possess or can obtain one of the following types of equipment.
 - a. Water pump for livestock
 - b. Milking machine
 - c. Milk cooler
 - d. Incubator
 - e. Brooder
 - f. Feed Grinder
 - g. Milk Sterilizer
2. There is no other means of operating such equipment on the premises.
3. The length of the connection including any part built by or for the consumer will not exceed 100 feet per animal unit or exceed 5,000 feet total length.
4. Livestock on hand together with estimated production of livestock for market is not less than 5 animal units.
5. The prospective consumer's application for service is accompanied by a certification from his county committee.
6. The total cost of material for the extension exclusive of any part built by or for the consumer does not exceed \$1,500. No job or project may be subdivided to come within these limits.

B. Equivalent Animal Units

1. Livestock on hand

1 milk cow	One unit
10 beef cattle (all cattle including calves, other than milk cows and cattle in feed lot)	" "
30 breeding ewes	" "
3 brood sows	" "
75 laying hens	" "
40 turkeys or geese	" "
6 milk goats	" "
30 goats (other than milk goats)"	" "

2. Estimated production of livestock for market

20 cattle (in feed lot) per year	One unit
160 lambs (in feed lot) per year	" "
30 feeder pigs per year	" "
250 chickens (not broilers) per year	" "
600 chickens (broilers) per year	" "
125 turkeys or geese per year	" "
160 kids per year	" "

C. Certification

If the proposed connection meets the requirements set forth in paragraph I-A, the county committee should make the following certification to the utility company.

(To the Utility Addressed):

Mr. who has livestock on hand which, together with estimated production of livestock for market, aggregates not less than five animal units, is eligible for an electric connection of _____ feet under the terms of Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c. In the opinion of this County Agricultural Conservation Committee, this connection will result in a substantial increase in farm production, or a substantial saving of farm labor, and is in accord with the spirit, as well as the letter, of Supplementary Utilities Order U-1-c.

(For County Agricultural Conservation Committee)

II. U-1-d. This Order approves connections to serve premises, the construction or remodeling of which is authorized under Construction Order L-41 by the issuance of a specific direction, order, certificate, or other authorization for construction when the following conditions are satisfied.

A. Domestic Consumers

1. The extension including any part built by or for the consumer, can be built within the limits established by the Housing Utilities Standards issued by the War Production Board.
2. In the case of electric facilities primarily to serve cooking appliances.
 - a. The dwelling proposed for connection is not equipped with a range of any kind, and
 - b. Complete facilities to a cooking range location are not installed for serving either a gas range or an electric range, except that extensions to serve a gas or electric range which the consumer has used in a dwelling which he previously occupied may be made even though facilities for serving another type of range are already installed.

B. All Consumers

1. The total cost of material for each extension, exclusive of any part built by or for the consumer, does not exceed \$1,500. No job or project may be subdivided to come within these limits.
2. No other producer can render the same service with lesser amounts of critical material.
3. The extension does not duplicate an adequate service already installed or constitute a standby service.
4. The producer has completed Form WPB-3348 for filing with the builder's application under L-41.

III. U-1-f. This Order permits the making of extensions to domestic consumers when the conditions listed below are satisfied. This Order will be of particular benefit in obtaining electrical connections to farm tenant or farm labor houses which are fairly close to the power line. The principle conditions which must be satisfied are:

- A. Not more than 1,000 conductor feet, including primary, secondary, and service drop, is required.
- B. Where construction or remodeling by the consumer is involved, no specific direction, order, certificate or other authorization for construction has been issued by WPB to authorize such construction or remodeling.
- C. In the case of electric facilities primarily to serve cooking appliances.

1. The dwelling proposed for connection is not equipped with a range of any kind, and
2. Complete facilities to a cooking range location are not installed for serving either a gas range or an electric range, except that extensions to serve a gas or electric range which the consumer has used in a dwelling which he previously occupied may be made even though facilities for serving another type of range are already installed.

D. The total cost of material for each extension, exclusive of any part built by or for the consumer, does not exceed \$1,500. No job or project may be subdivided to come within these limits.

E. No other producer can render the same service with lesser amounts of critical materials.

F. The extension does not duplicate an adequate service already installed or constitute a standby service.

IV. U-1-g. This Order provides authorization for connections for temporary service. They may be made when the following conditions are satisfied.

- A. The cost of material for such utility extensions is less than \$1,500.
- B. Such extensions will be dismantled at the expiration of ninety days from date of installation and all material salvaged and returned to inventory.
- C. No other producer can render temporary service with less critical material.

V. U-1-h. This Order extends the limits of U-1-d (See II B-1 of this memorandum.) It permits the making of utility connections provided that the cost of the material does not exceed \$5,000 but exceeds \$1,500. No job or project may be subdivided to come within these limits. This Order also requires that in the case of extensions to buildings which are to be used exclusively for dwelling purposes, the connection must be built within the limit established by Housing Utilities Standards, issued by the WPB.

VI. Applications for connections which are not authorized by any of the above-mentioned Orders.

Where a new power line connection cannot be made under provisions of any of the above-mentioned Orders, the utility company should submit an application to the Office of War Utilities, War Production Board, Washington, D. C., on Form WFB-2774, provided the essentiality of the connection to the food production program can be shown. Utility companies have been supplied with forms and information as to the procedure to be followed. County committees may attach a certification

showing the livestock units or any other supporting information they may deem advisable. Each of these applications is reviewed individually by the Office of War Utilities, which may approve extensions even though they exceed the 5,000 feet limitation under Order U-1-c, provided the required number of animal units are on hand (one animal unit to each 100 feet of extension). Where an application involves a number of extensions, each farm should have a minimum of five animal units and the combined number of animal units should be sufficient to support the total length of the extension. A sketch showing the length of connection for each farm, together with the number of animal units on each farm, should be submitted with Application Form 2774.

VII. Power Line Connections to New Construction under L-41

Where a new power line connection is necessary for construction which requires WPB approval under Conservation Order L-41, the construction applications should be accompanied by:

- A. Where the connection comes under Order U-1-c, two copies of a letter from the utility company certifying that they can make the connection under the provisions of the Order.
- B. Where the connection comes under Order U-1-d or U-1-h, two copies of the utility company's certification on Form WPB-3348.
- C. Where the connection cannot be made under U-1-c, U-1-d or U-1-h, three copies of the utility company's application on Form WPB-2774. Where this procedure is not followed, final processing of the construction application by the WPB will be delayed until necessary information is secured on the line connection.

VIII. Electrical Connections Required for Irrigation Purposes

The WPB has granted special authority to several utility companies (generally located in the Western part of the United States) to make connections under certain conditions to serve irrigation pumping installations without requiring a specific application. Such authorization has been granted only in the past in those cases where there are at least 25 applications on hand or anticipated in the near future. Utility companies desiring this authority may submit requests by letter to the Office of War Utilities, War Production Board, Washington, D.C., giving the names and addresses of the applicants and the number of acres to be irrigated by each service. Applicants must have a minimum of five acres to be irrigated with the proposed service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

CURRENT SERIAL REGIST

FEB 26 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

February 12, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-42

Feed-5

SUBJECT: Supplemental Instructions regarding Allocation of
Oilseed Meal for March

In order to expedite the smooth functioning of Food Production Order No. 9, Revision 3, particularly with respect to the set-aside orders, State Agricultural Conservation Committees should:

1. Ask feed manufacturers and newspapers to publicize the fact that anyone wishing to secure tonnage from a State's March allocation should request an official "Application for Protein Meals" (FPA Form 6) from the State Committee by February 20.
2. Immediately upon request, mail the form to the applicant with the information that the application, properly executed, must be mailed back to the Chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee by February 28.
3. Allocate the State March quota within 5 days of notification of the State allotment.
4. Instruct designated buyers to immediately complete details of transaction with the processor (as to price, date and method of delivery, intermediate handler, etc.) and if the designated buyer is other than the feeder, to wire or mail to the processor a FPO-9 Inventory Compliance Certificate.

We are attaching herewith a copy of a letter recently directed to all oilseed processors, requesting similar cooperation from the processors in order that the program may function as smoothly as possible.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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February 11, 1944

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-13

Machinery Rationing-132

SUBJECT: Distribution of 20 Percent Reserves -
Potato Pickers, Item 139c

Potato pickers, Item 139c, are included in Schedule I of Supplementary Order No. 1 along with potato diggers under the type heading "Potato Diggers and Pickers."

Potato pickers are specialized equipment complimentary to potato diggers. The two manufacturers who have reported production of potato pickers to the War Food Administration to date are: E. D. Dahlman, Grandy, Minnesota, and Arno Schmechel & Son, Inc., Thiensville, Wisconsin. In reporting the 80 percent distribution of these machines to State committees, the allocations of these two companies were identified as potato pickers. Since this is specialized equipment, the War Food Administration has determined that it is not feasible to direct the potato picker reserves. The following action was, therefore, taken:

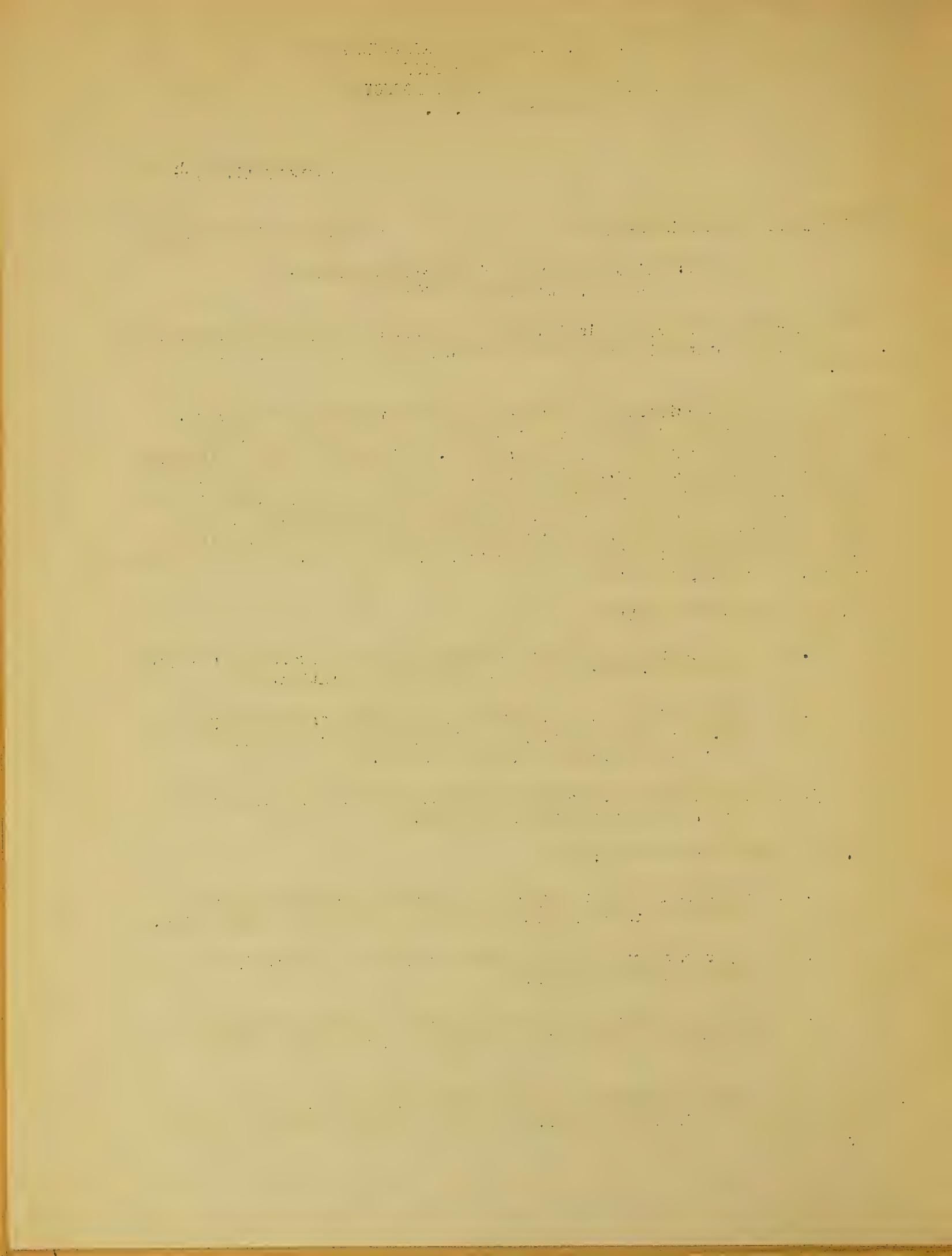
A. Manufacturers shall:

1. Distribute the 20 percent reserve of potato pickers (Item 139c) without direction from the War Food Administration.
2. Notify the War Food Administration of the distribution by States. This notification will be made to the War Food Administration prior to date of shipment.
3. Notify State committees of county distribution within the States prior to the date of shipment.

B. State committees shall:

1. Increase county quotas upon the receipt of manufacturer's notice that potato pickers are being shipped into the counties.
2. Notify county committees that the increase specifically applies to potato pickers.
3. It is suggested that State committees advise manufacturers immediately of any special needs by counties for potato pickers.

It should be clearly understood that the action outlined above does not remove potato pickers from Schedule I, and that purchase certificates are still required.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

February 14, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-44

Machinery Rationing-133

SUBJECT: Distribution of 20 Percent Reserve--Dusters

The War Food Administration has carefully reviewed the proposed distribution of reserves of dusters, as submitted by most manufacturers, together with their 80 percent distribution plans, 1944 requirements as submitted by State committees, and other pertinent data. While the number of dusters to be available this year will probably not fill all demands, it is believed the over-all distribution as reported and proposed by the manufacturers will meet minimum needs of all States fairly satisfactorily, taking into consideration also the probable distribution of wheelbarrow type traction dusters not covered by Supplementary Order No. 1. It is also realized that the degree of insect infestation during the crop season may alter State needs and that manufacturers should have some flexibility in order to meet emergency situations.

The following action was, therefore, taken in regard to dusters (Item Nos. 121, 121a, and 122):

A. Manufacturers shall:

1. Distribute the 20 percent reserve of dusters without direction from the War Food Administration
2. Notify the War Food Administration of the distribution to States before or at time of shipment

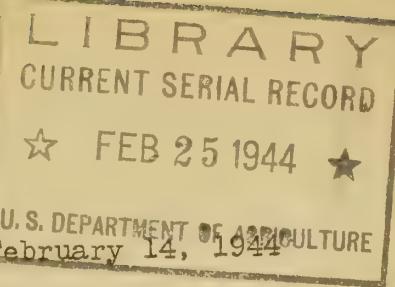
B. War Food Administration shall:

1. Inform State committees of reserve distributions as reported by manufacturers.

It is suggested that State committees immediately advise manufacturers of additional need or any emergency needs which may arise. It should be clearly understood that the action outlined above does not remove dusters from Schedule III and that the State distribution plans covering 80 percent of manufacturers' production are not affected by this action. Certificates of purchase on the above items are not required since dusters are listed in Schedule III.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-45

Crawler Tractors-2

SUBJECT: Repair Parts for Tracklaying
Tractors, L-53b

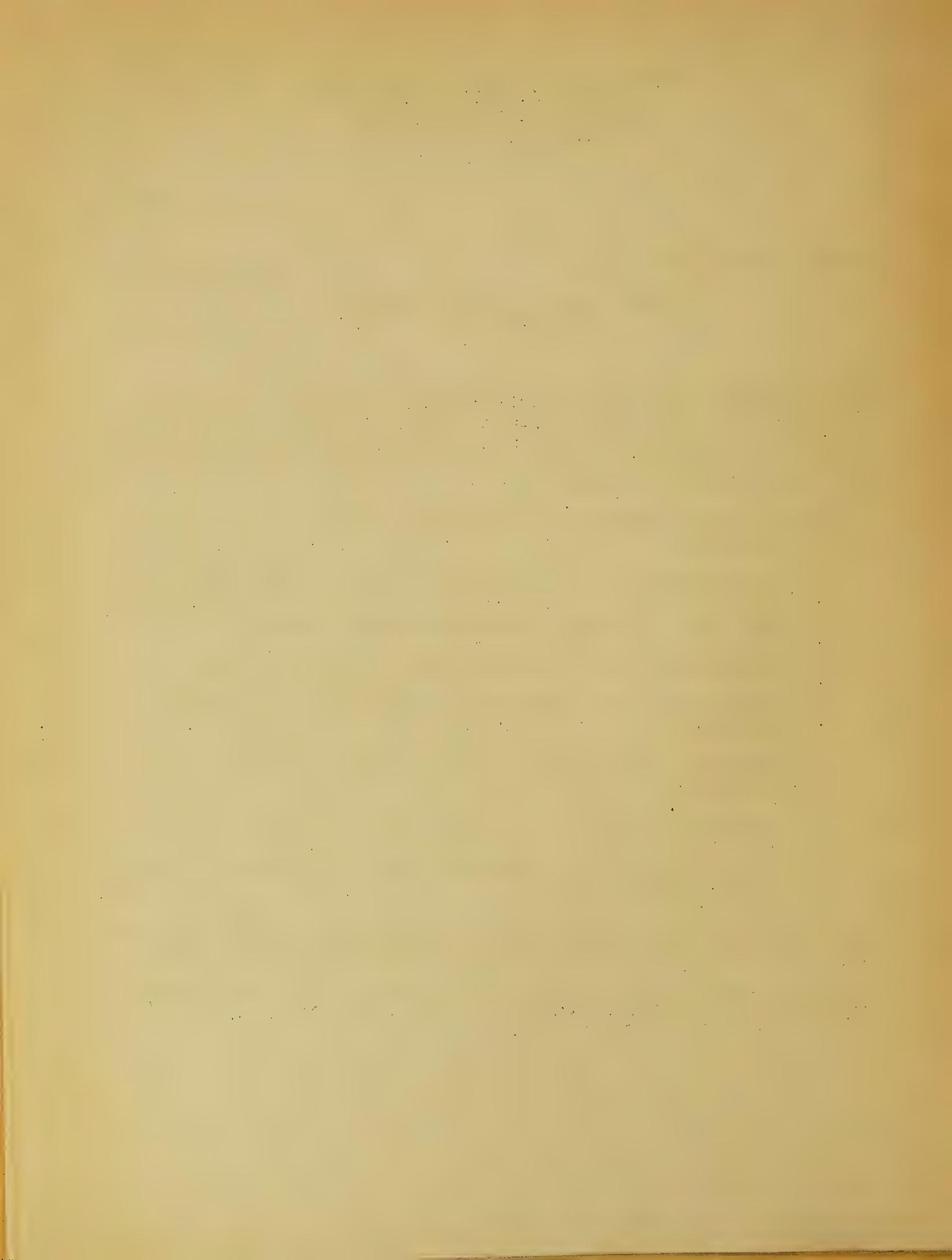
Reports from the field indicate considerable difficulty is encountered in obtaining repair parts for tracklaying tractors. This problem has been discussed with the War Production Board. The War Production Board has advised us they will issue a special directive to manufacturers, provided each case is limited to dire emergency and involves parts that cannot be located after intense search of existing stocks.

In requesting aid in securing repair parts in this manner the following information is required:

1. Name and address of owner of tractor for which repairs are requested.
2. Model, year of purchase, and serial number of tractor.
3. Essentiality of work for which tractor is going to be used.
4. Name and address of dealer with whom the owner of the tractor ordered parts.
5. Number and date of the order placed by the dealer with the manufacturer.
6. Description of each part (part numbers) and quantity of each part.
7. Specify efforts made to secure parts from other dealers, distributors, or other sources of parts.

This information should be submitted to the Regional Director, and only those cases of absolute necessity and immediate emergency should be forwarded.

Order L-53b appearing in the Federal Register dated June 18, 1943, governs repair parts for tracklaying tractors.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
220 Security Building
Phoenix, Arizona

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMO. 45

MACHINERY RATIONING 12

TO COUNTY AAA CHAIRMEN AND MEMBERS

July 11, 1944

Subject: 1944-45 Program on Distribution of Milk Cans (WFO-104)

The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the 1944-45 program for the distribution of milk cans as authorized by WFO-104. As of July 1, WFO-104 and this memorandum supersede Supplementary Order No. 3 to WFO 14 and all previous instructions for the distribution of milk cans.

Effective July 1, milk cans are no longer to be rationed when sold for use in handling milk or milk products. On that date the purchase certificate requirement of the milk can program was discontinued and any person, other than a Federal Agency desiring to purchase new milk cans for use in handling milk or milk products may do so without restrictions.

Purchases by Federal Agencies including Military and for uses other than in handling milk or milk products can be made only upon written authorization by the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities.

The control of manufacturers' distribution only of 20, 32, and 40 quart milk cans will be continued, as will the reserve feature of the program.

Responsibilities of Industry, Government and Users of milk cans in the 1944-45 milk can distribution program are as follows:

I. Responsibilities of the Industry

A. The manufacturer shall:

1. Distribute into any state a percentage of milk cans no greater than the percentage which his total transfers into such state in 1941, 1942, and 1943 were of his total transfers during those years into all states.
2. Hold in reserve 15 per cent of his third and fourth calendar quarter 1944 production and 30 per cent of his first and second calendar quarter 1945 production.
3. Within the first ten days of a calendar quarter, supply the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration, with a report of his distribution during the previous quarter.
4. Fulfill during succeeding quarters any portion of his distribution into a State which he was not able to fulfill during any current quarter.
5. May request distribution from his reserve into any State, such request to be filed with the State AAA Committee for its recommendation.

6. Within 15 days before the end of the quarter, may distribute undirected reserve (a) as in "1" above, or (b) in accordance with a distribution plan submitted to and approved by the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities.

B. Dealers and Distributors:

1. May order, accept delivery, and sell milk cans for use in handling milk or milk products within continental United States without restriction, except to a Federal Agency.
2. May request a transfer of milk cans from the manufacturers' reserve, such request to be filed with the State AAA Committee, for the state in which the milk cans will be principally used, for its recommendation.
3. May transfer milk cans for export, for use by a Federal Agency and for uses other than in handling milk or milk products only upon written authorization by the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities.

II. The National Office, WFA, shall:

1. Receive reports from manufacturers showing their distribution by states during the previous quarter.
2. Direct the distribution of manufacturers' reserve, giving consideration to recommendations of State AAA Committees. Such reserve may be directed either from current production or from inventory.
3. Act upon manufacturers' proposed distribution patterns within the limits of I-A-6 above.
4. Act upon requests to export milk cans outside of the continental United States.
5. Act upon appeals for the use of milk cans for purposes other than handling of milk or milk products or for Federal Agency use.

III. State AAA Committees shall:

1. Issue appropriate information to County AAA Committees regarding the program.
2. Make prompt recommendations on requests for distribution of manufacturers' reserve and transmit such requests to the National WFA with the following information:
 - a. Statement that the manufacturer has informed the applicant that he cannot supply milk cans from regular distribution in the current quarter.
 - b. Justification that there is an immediate need for milk cans which cannot be filled from regular distribution in subsequent calendar quarters.
 - c. Justification for the release of milk cans from the reserve. Such justification should show the number and use or uses to be made of

the milk cans. Information should be given as to whether the cans are needed for replacement, conversion from cream shipments to whole milk shipments, increasing plant operations, and similar uses.

- d. The quantity and size of cans recommended for release.
- e. Name of the supplying manufacturer.

No such appeals should be recommended for the purpose of building distributors' or users' inventories.

IV. County Committees shall:

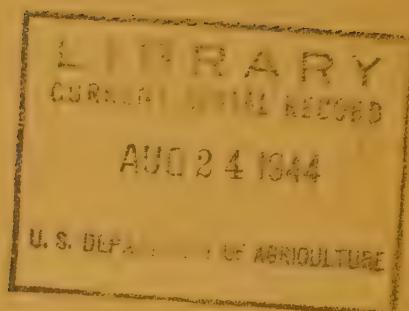
- 1. Make the provision of WFO-104 available to Community Committeemen and other interested persons.

V. Action by Persons Needing Milk Cans for Use

- 1. Purchase milk cans from usual supplier without restriction when the cans are to be used in the handling of milk or milk products.
- 2. Apply to the Director of the Office of Materials and Facilities, War Food Administration, Washington, 25, D. C., for permission to purchase new milk cans for uses other than handling milk or milk products, or for export outside of the continental United States, or for use by a Federal Agency.

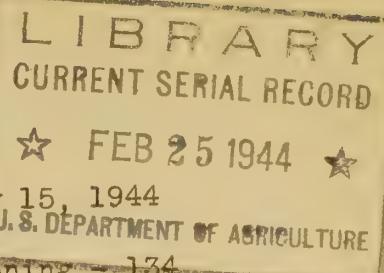
O. M. Lassen
O. M. Lassen, Chairman
STATE AAA COMMITTEE

SS Memo. #105



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 46

Machinery Rationing - 134

SUBJECT: Distribution of 20 Percent Reserve of Tractors

Under separate cover you are being notified of a distribution of tractors to your State from the 20 percent reserve. You have 45 days from the date of the Distribution Order to advise manufacturers of the counties for which these tractors should be designated.

It is obvious that no manufacturer has at this date produced 80 percent of his total authorized tractor production since tractors are scheduled on a rather even basis throughout the year. As a result of difficulties encountered in securing delivery of critical component parts also needed for the landing barge and other military programs, the tractor production of some companies has been delayed.

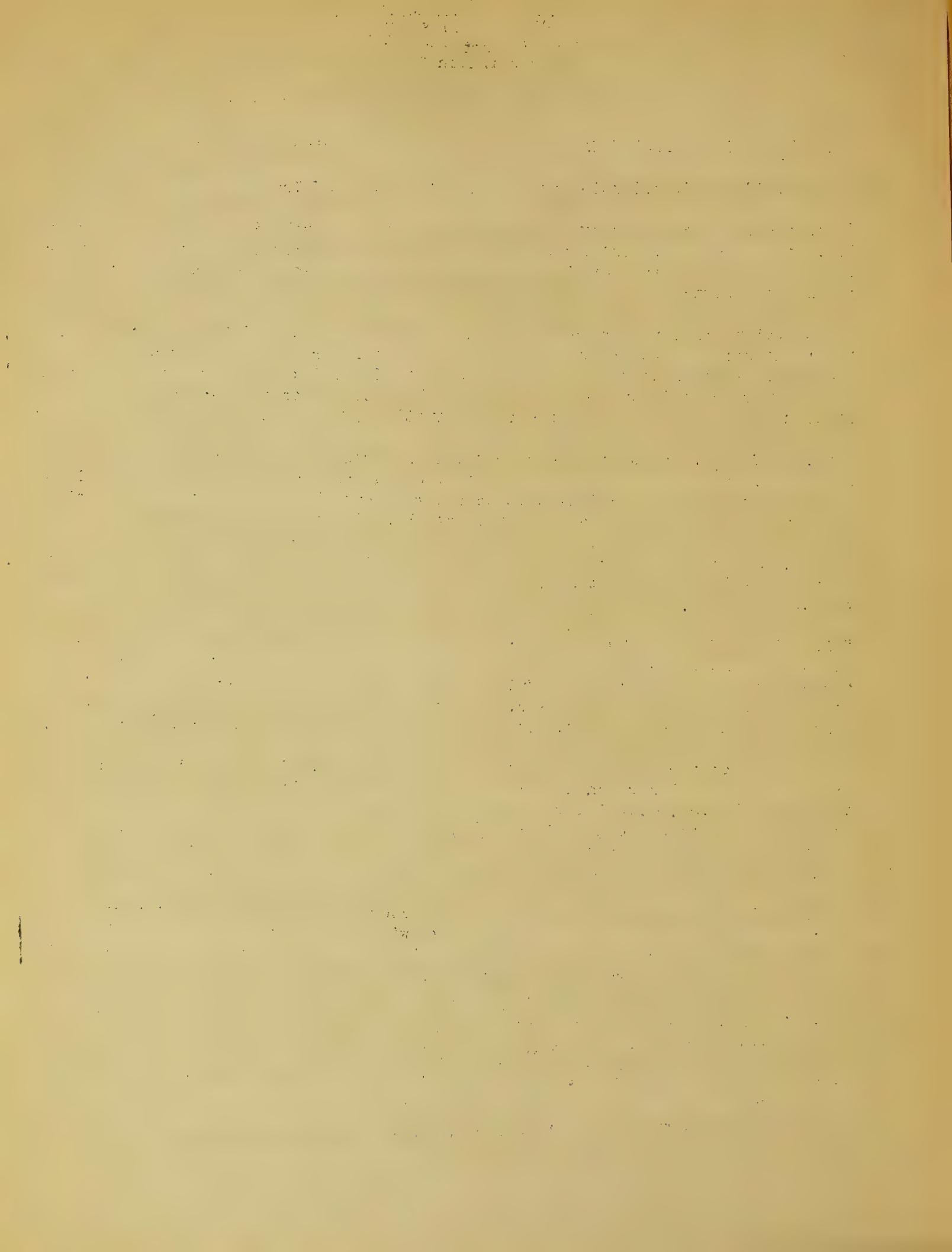
Requests for release of tractors from the 20 percent reserve have recently been increasing from State Committees. In addition, demands are being received daily from farmers, dealers, and distributors throughout the country for distribution of the tractor reserves. We are not able at this time to determine company by company the extent to which production schedules will be completed during the next few months. All companies advise that they expect to complete their entire production. It is possible, however, that some will not be able to complete deliveries prior to July 31, 1944.

This release from the 20 percent reserve which includes both the original L-257 and supplemental tractor programs constitutes the additional number of tractors now expected to be produced by July 31. These have been pro-rated to all States on the basis of requirements as determined by the War Food Administration with consideration given to reports of needs and to projected food production goals.

The release of these reserves at this time will enable State Committees to direct tractors to counties which were not adequately served by manufacturers' 20 percent distribution. It will be necessary that you proceed cautiously in authorizing counties to issue additional certificates against the distribution of these tractors. We suggest that you obtain from branch managers and distributors as much information as possible as to the probable delivery dates.

You should assume that the allotment of tractors from the 80 percent distribution plus the release now made from the reserve will constitute the total number of tractors planned for distribution in your State for the current crop year. If any company produces tractors in excess of present releases, such production will be pro-rated among States. This will enable State Committees to replace the allotments to counties of any companies which at that time have not been able to complete deliveries.

We suggest that you work closely with branch house managers who should be able to keep you currently informed on deliveries.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
ARIZONA STATE OFFICE
220 Security Building
Phoenix, Arizona

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM 46

CONSTRUCTION 14

July 11, 1944

TO COUNTY AAA CHAIRMEN & MEMBERS

Subject: Distribution of AA-2 and AA-3 Ratings for Softwood Lumber

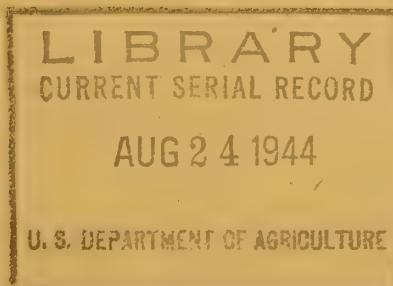
All previous instructions relative to the issuance of lumber certificates to farmers are cancelled and are replaced with the following instructions, effective July 1, 1944, and are applicable to all States.

A New program governing the distribution of all lumber to all consumers is established by Order L-335 (amended June 23, 1944.) Distribution to farmers under the order is described in this memorandum. Accordingly, this memorandum supersedes all previous ones on the subject and, effective August 1, 1944, Order L-335 amended supersedes all previous Lumber Orders (L-218, L-290, M-208, M-361, and M-364). Limitation Order L-41 as amended is not affected.

Interpretations and a simplified explanation of Order L-335 amended are being prepared by the War Production Board and sufficient copies will be forwarded to all State offices for distribution to county offices. Every effort should be made to place this information in the hands of all dealers and small sawmill operators in every county.

The plan contemplates the balancing, on a national scale, of deliveries on approved orders against the production of lumber. Orders are approved only for essential purposes. Small quantities of lumber will be released to consumers for less essential purposes whenever essential demands are satisfied and the volume of production permits such action. The rating pattern established for the purpose of governing shipments gives preference to the Armed Services.

Under the amended Order L-335, WPB has authorized the War Food Administration to administer the farm lumber program. State quotas are established and "Farmer's Lumber Certificates" will be issued through State and county committees.



The War Food Administration has been assigned a rating of AA-2 for lumber to be used for most urgent needs, and an AA-3 rating for permitted uses which are less urgent.

Form FL-201, "Farmer's Lumber Certificate" replaces Form GA-201, "Preference Rating Certificate" and is a certified order with an AA-2 or AA-3 rating. It becomes void if not placed with a dealer within ten days after issuance.

County committees will act in accordance with instructions from the State committee, accept FL-200 applications, review and approve or disapprove applications, issue Form FL-201, "Farmer's Lumber Certificate" for approved farm uses and make such reports as requested on dates scheduled. Form FL-200, "Application for Farmer's Lumber Certificate" replaces Form SL-200, "Application for Preference Rating of AA-2 on Softwood Lumber for Essential Farm Construction."

The farmer makes application on Form FL-200 at the County Agricultural Conservation Association office, receives Form FL-201, "Farmer's Lumber Certificate" upon approval of application, and must deliver the certificate to his supplier within ten days. He will need a certificate when he purchases from or has logs sawed at a mill producing more than 100,000 board feet per year, or purchases from dealers more than 300 board feet per quarter. He does not need a certificate if he has logs sawed at or buys lumber from a sawmill producing 100,000 board feet or less per year, purchases from dealers less than 300 board feet per quarter, is able to purchase free lumber (limited amount WPB permits dealers to sell without certificates), or for WPB approved L-41 construction.

Arizona's quota has been distributed as follows:

<u>County</u>	Board Feet	
	<u>AA-2</u>	<u>AA-3</u>
Apache	0	0
Cochise	0	0
Coconino	0	0
Gila	50,000	150,000
Graham	0	0
Greenlee	0	0
Maricopa	500,000	2,000,000
Mohave	0	0
Navajo	0	0
Pima	50,000	150,000
Pinal	200,000	500,000
Santa Cruz	0	0
Yavapai	0	0
Yuma	50,000	150,000
RESERVE	250,000	350,000
Total	1,100,000	3,300,000

Counties without quotas should forward applications, Form FL-200, to the State Office with their recommendation for issuance of certificates.

If a County committee believes that any portion of its quota will not be required for essential permitted uses before the last day of the quarter, the surplus should be returned immediately in order that it may be redistributed to Counties needing additional lumber for authorized uses.

OPERATING PROCEDURE

I. WFA Allotments:

A. The War Production Board has authorized the War Food Administration to issue farmers' certificates for lumber for essential "on-farm" agricultural uses. The procedure for issuing these certificates is similar to that followed by the committees in those States where the AA-2 supplemental program has been in operation. During the third quarter of 1944 (July, August, and September) State and county committees may issue certificates against State quotas which total 225 million board feet on AA-2 ratings and 700 million board feet on AA-3 ratings. A reserve of 25 million board feet on AA-2 ratings and 24 million board feet on AA-3 ratings is being kept in Washington for supplemental needs.

Records have shown that quarterly agricultural requirements for lumber vary due to seasonal uses in the following approximate proportions:

	<u>Percent of Annual Requirements</u>
1st Quarter	15
2nd Quarter	35
3rd Quarter	35
4th Quarter	15

Accordingly, State and County Committees should realize that the fourth quarter quotas may be less than half of that allotted in the third quarter.

In issuing certificates, Committees should recognize the critical shortage of lumber and should insist that other less critical material be used whenever possible. This is in line with the general policy being pursued with regard to approval of L-41 applications.

Because of the critical lumber situation, AAA Committees when talking with farmers should urge them to produce lumber on their own farms or woodlots of others. Every effort should be made to increase the production of this scarce commodity.

II. Purposes for which Farmer's Lumber Certificates may be issued:

- A. Construction of farm buildings (excluding farmhouses) which come within the \$1,000 limitation of Conservation Order L-41.
- B. The rebuilding or restoring of farm buildings (excluding farmhouses) damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, acts of war, or the like, if the cost of rebuilding or restoring is less than \$5,000 where immediate reconstruction is determined by the State AAA Committee to be essential to the agricultural program.
- C. Construction necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products, where immediate construction is determined by the State AAA Committee to be essential to the agricultural program.
- D. The rebuilding or restoring of a farmhouse damaged or destroyed after July 1, 1943, by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of war, or the like, if the cost of rebuilding or restoring is less than \$5,000. This authority may not be used where widespread damage occurs. Where widespread damage takes place, the Red Cross is authorized to issue certified rated orders in order to secure the lumber required for reconstruction.
- E. The construction of farm labor buildings required for housing seasonal labor which come within the \$1,000 limitation of Conservation Order L-41.
- F. Maintenance and repair of farm buildings (excluding farmhouses).
- G. Maintenance and repair of farm implements.
- H. Other essential uses contributing to food production.

III. Purposes for which Farmer's Lumber Certificates may not be issued:

- A. Construction of farm buildings (including farmhouses) the cost of which exceeds the limitations of Conservation Order L-41 and where the War Production Board's approval of construction is required.
- B. Construction or remodeling of farmhouses which come within the \$200 limitation of Conservation Order L-41.
- C. Maintenance and repair of farmhouses.
- D. "Off-farm" construction.
- E. Maintenance and repair of "off-farm" building.
- F. New wooden fences.

IV. L-41 construction approved by War Production Board.

When a WPB 617 application is approved, the War Production Board assigns a preference rating for all materials required for the project. This includes any materials for which waivers have been requested and approved. Lumber used in the construction of L-41 projects approved by the War Production Board on Form WPB-617 is not deducted from County or State quotas. The authorization provides that the order for the lumber approved by the War Production Board may be placed by the farmer as a certified and rated order so that the dealer may obtain delivery.

V. County Committees

A. Farm Applications and Certificates

1. Form FL-200 "Application for Farmer's Lumber Certificate" and Form FL-201 "Farmer's Lumber Certificate" shall be used. When available, supplies of these forms will be forwarded to State offices under separate cover. In the meantime both of these forms will be duplicated in the field for use until printed copies are received.
2. County Committees review applications and issue certificates. Application Form FL-200 should be prepared in duplicate if the farmer wishes to retain a copy. The original must be placed on file in the county office. Where applications are approved, County Committees will issue "Farmer's Lumber Certificate" Form FL-201, which can be signed only by the Chairman or his authorized representative. A numbering system must be established for identifying certificates issued.

If the use of the lumber is urgent in the judgment of the County Committee, an AA-2 rating may be issued in accordance with the instructions established by the State Committee, and should be recorded when issued in the space provided on Form FL-201. Otherwise, an AA-3 rating should be issued by recording the rating in the space provided on Form FL-201. The AA-2 and AA-3 ratings may be issued only for the approved uses outlined in Part II.

3. A record of the certificates issued and the amount of lumber involved should be recorded in the spaces provided on Form FL-200. A separate record must be kept in the County office of the amount issued on AA-2 ratings and the amount issued on AA-3 ratings.
4. Certificates become void if not placed with a distributor within ten days after issuance. In cases where certificates become void because of the expiration of the time limit, the County Committee either should issue a new certificate to the applicant and make no adjustment in its quotas or cancel the void certificate and add an equivalent amount of lumber (as indicated on the void certificate) to the county quota for reassignment to other applicants.

B. Small Sales (A sale not exceeding 300 board feet)

In order to facilitate the issuance of ratings (AA-3 only) for small amounts of lumber, County Committees may elect to utilize the procedure listed below:

1. Provide a supply of application forms to all dealers in the county for signature of the individual farmers.
2. Make arrangements with all dealers in the county to permit them to submit to County Committees at intervals of usually a week or ten days Form FL-200 applications signed by farmers. However, the total of the applications accumulated and presented to the County Committee by a dealer at one time shall not exceed 3,000 board feet.
3. County Committees may approve such individual applications only when:
 - (a) The sale is for an approved use as outlined in Part II.
 - (b) Sales by all dealers for use on any one farm do not exceed 300 board feet of lumber in any one quarter.
 - (c) The sale was made after June 30, 1944.
 - (d) There is a sufficient amount of lumber in the County or State quotas.
4. The County Committee, upon receiving the applications, may issue the dealer a Farmer's Lumber Certificate made out in his name and bearing an AA-3 rating. Under this small sales procedure County Committees should not issue AA-2 ratings to dealers.

C. Reports:

County Committees must mail their reports to the State Committee on the 26th day of each month, covering the period beginning with the 27th day of the preceding month.

VI. The Farmer:

A. May secure lumber without a certificate when:

1. He buys from a sawmill producing less than 100,000 board feet a year.
2. He has logs sawed into lumber at a sawmill producing less than 100,000 board feet a year.
3. He buys from his dealer who has an inventory of free lumber for dwelling maintenance and repair (a limited amount which the War Production Board permits the dealer to sell without ratings or certificates).

4. He purchases a total of less than 300 board feet from all dealers in a calendar quarter. (Not applicable in those counties which do not elect to have the small sales procedure).

B. Must have a certificate when:

1. He has logs sawed at a sawmill producing more than 100,000 board feet of lumber per year. (Certificate is required from farmer by the sawmill before lumber cut from farmer's logs may be released).
2. He purchases more than 300 board feet in a calendar quarter.

C. Farmer's Lumber Certificates may be obtained only upon application made on Form FL-200 approved by the County Committee.

D. May purchase lumber from his usual supplier even though the supplier is located in another County or State.

E. If he does not use his certificate within the time limit, he must surrender it to his County Committee.

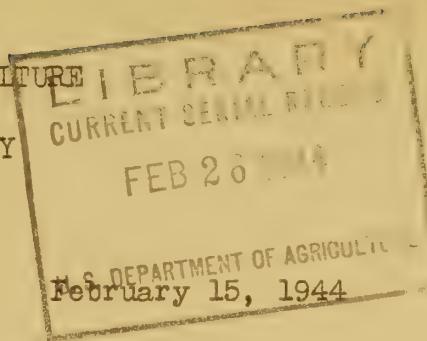
VII. Forms

1. FL-200 "Application for Farmer's Lumber Certificate". Supplies of these forms will be forwarded to the County offices in the near future.
2. FL-201 "Farmer's Lumber Certificate". This form replaces the old form GA-201 and must be used after June 30, 1944. Supplies will be forwarded to the County offices.
3. FL-202 "County Lumber Distribution Report". A supply is being forwarded to each County office.

O. M. Lassen
O. M. LASSEN, Chairman
State AAA Committee

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-47

Machinery Rationing - 124
Supplement 2

Subject: Correction

In Special Services Memorandum - 23, Machinery Rationing-124, Supplement 1, the fourth paragraph headed "Report Form 2" should be deleted and the following paragraph substituted therefor:

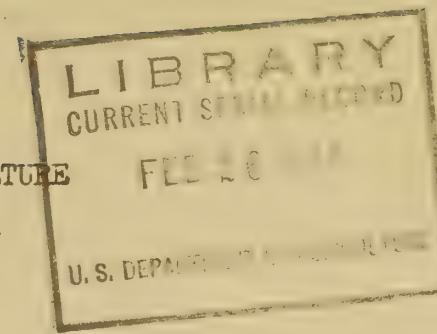
Report Form 2. Paragraph 1202.305(c)(2)(1) provides that changes in county distribution plans may be authorized by the State AAA Committee. The paragraph states:

"In the case of Schedule I equipment, a manufacturer or distributor may change the manufacturer's county distribution plan within a State with the approval of the State AAA Committee. In seeking such approval, such manufacturer or distributor shall inform the State AAA Committee of the quantity, make and type of the equipment involved and of the counties from which such equipment would be taken and the counties in which it would be placed."

Report Form 2 should be used to notify manufacturers or distributors of approval of changes in county distribution plans.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.



February 15, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-48

Construction - 37

SUBJECT: Agricultural Handbook on WPB Conservation Order L-41

This Handbook is intended to provide county and State AAA committees with instructions to guide the processing of farm construction applications as required by the provisions of Conservation Order L-41. All previous War Board or Special Service Memoranda on this subject are superseded.

This Handbook should be punched and placed in a loose-leaf cover. It has been sectionalized, not only for convenient reference but also to facilitate the insertion of revised sections as various parts of the Order or processing procedure are changed. An effort should be made to see that obsolete sections are replaced with revised sections as they are issued from time to time in order to keep the Handbook instructions current.

The War Production Board issued Conservation Order L-41 on April 9, 1942, in order to conserve scarce construction materials and facilities by restricting their use to projects which are essential, directly or indirectly, to the successful prosecution of the war. Since the Order is amended from time to time, AAA committees should keep informed on the latest amendments and regulations.

Farmers' applications for WPB authorization to begin construction and for priority assistance or controlled materials, must be accompanied by recommendations of the State and county AAA committees. Applications for "on-farm" construction, which are sent directly to the WPB without AAA committee recommendations, either will be denied or returned to the applicant. AAA committees are also expected to assist farmers in determining when WPB approval to begin construction is required and how applications must be prepared. Experience has shown that complete and well prepared applications clear through necessary offices with minimum delay and that incomplete or poorly prepared applications are "time losers". All applications should be reviewed and forwarded promptly in order to avoid unnecessary delays.

AGRICULTURAL HANDBOOK
ON
WPB CONSERVATION ORDER L-41

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PART I. AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION EXEMPT FROM ORDER L-41

A. "On-Farm" Construction Exempted (physically located on a farm)

1. Agricultural construction (including farm dwellings) on a single farm where the cost does not exceed \$1000 in a calendar year (January 1 to December 31).
2. The rebuilding or restoring of a farm dwelling damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of War, or the like, after July 1, 1943, if the cost of rebuilding or restoring is less than \$5000.
3. Maintenance and repair needed to keep a building or structure in sound working condition, including the minimum work necessary to prevent more damage to a building (or its contents) which has been damaged by fire, flood, tornado, etc.
4. Drainage or irrigation ditches, and grading or similar earth moving operations, provided no materials are used other than clay tile and non-reinforced concrete pipe.
5. Drilling and casing of water wells (excluding the use of pipe to conduct water on the surface).
6. Installing or erecting rationed farm machinery and equipment obtained on a purchase certificate issued under FPO-14.
7. Installing or erecting wire fencing which has been obtained on a PR-19 certificate.
8. Insulation of buildings (wall or roof insulation, storm doors, windows, etc.).
9. Installing plumbing or heating equipment rated on WPB-2631 (PD-851) (where the cost of installation, not including the cost of equipment, is less than \$200).

B. Emergency Construction Exempted (for procedure see Part VI)

1. The rebuilding or restoring of farm buildings damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, earthquake, act of War, or the like, where the cost of reconstruction is less than \$5000, and the USDA determines that immediate rebuilding is essential to the agricultural program.
2. The reconstruction of buildings or structures damaged or destroyed by disaster, where the Red Cross has determined that rebuilding or restoring is essential.
3. Farm construction necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products, where the USDA determines that immediate construction is essential to the agricultural program.

C. "Off-Farm" Construction Exempted

1. Irrigation and drainage systems serving more than one farm where the total cost does not exceed \$1000 in a calendar year.
2. Warehouse or storage buildings where the total cost does not exceed \$1000 in a calendar year.
3. A church, hospital, school, college or other public buildings, where the total cost does not exceed \$1000 in a calendar year.
4. Any other construction where the cost does not exceed \$200 in a calendar year, except where a larger exemption is provided in Order L-41 for specific commercial, industrial or other types of construction.

PART II. WHEN IS IT NECESSARY TO FILE AN APPLICATION?

1. Where the total cost of construction exceeds the exemptions listed in Part I.
2. Where critical materials are to be used which cannot be purchased without a specific priority rating or allotment symbol, even though the cost of construction comes within the exemptions.
3. Where a new public utility connection is required, no construction may be started until the connection has been authorized, even though the construction cost is within the exemptions.

PART III. HOW TO FILE AN APPLICATION. (See WPB-617 Instructions for complete information)

A. Forms to be used.

1. Revised Form WPB-617 must be used for all farm cases when applying for authority to begin construction, reconstruction, remodeling or conversion restricted by Conservation Order L-41 and for necessary priority assistance or controlled materials.
2. In case of emergency, application may be made by wire or in person instead of on a printed form. (See procedure-Part VI)
3. Where a new utility connection is required the WPB-617 application to begin construction must be accompanied by one of the following, prepared by the utility company in accordance with instructions appearing thereon:
 - a. Two copies of WPB-3348 when connection can be made under Orders U-1-d or U-1-h.
 - b. Two copies of letter certification when connection can be made under Order U-1-c.
 - c. Three copies of a WPB-2774 application when special authorization is required.
4. Where only restricted plumbing and heating equipment other than stoves is to be installed, applications for priority assistance may be filed with the nearest WPB District Office on Form WPB-2631 or WPB-1319, providing the cost of installation is less than \$200, not including the cost of the equipment. (Note - all new domestic cooking and heating stoves designed to burn coal, wood, oil or gas are rationed. Apply to local War Price and Rationing Board for stove purchase certificates).
5. Applications for approval of residential construction other than farm houses should be filed on Form WPB-2896 (formerly PD-105) with the nearest FHA office. (See Part IV, Section C)

B. How to fill out Form WPB-617. (See sample application attached)

1. Applicant prepares four copies, retains one and files the original and two copies with necessary supporting information or forms.
2. All copies must be signed and dated by the person who is, or is to be, the owner of the proposed project or his duly authorized representative.
3. Check proper square or squares in heading to indicate type of application.

4. Answer all questions in Section I for all projects. List numerically the answers to questions A, B, C and D on separate sheets and attach a copy of the answers to each copy of Form WPB-617.
5. The kind or quantity of construction materials required should not be listed on the application form except where it is necessary to request a waiver of the restrictions on the use of materials shown in WPBI-1517 "Construction Limitations". (See Instructions WPB-617)

AAA committees should note that the use of certain types of lumber commonly used by farmers is prohibited by the "Construction Limitations". Farmers who find it necessary to use any of the prohibited items must request a waiver, show quantities, and why it is necessary to use these critical materials. (See Question D, Section I, WPB-617) An applicant must receive specific authorization from the WPB to use item prohibited by the "Construction Limitations". When no waivers are requested and granted in an authorization the "Construction Limitations" govern the use of material and service equipment. All applicants should receive a copy of WPBI-1517 with each set of WPB-617 application forms.

6. Questions in Sections II and III should not be answered except for projects requiring industrial or manufacturing equipment or items shown on the "Construction Limitations" equipment list. It should not be necessary to answer any of the questions on the back of Form WPB-617 for ordinary farm construction cases.
7. In preparing an application, tell the whole story. Be thorough and specific in identifying the construction requested, and give the reasons why it is necessary during wartime restrictions. Besides giving all of the information requested, any additional supporting data available should be included to assure favorable consideration. Sketchy and incomplete descriptions or justifications for proposed projects defeat their own purpose by failing to give WPB a clear picture of what is to be constructed or why it is necessary. Wherever possible, submit general plans or show by sketches floor plan and section with dimensions.

C. Where to file Form WPB-617

1. All applications for "on-farm" construction must be filed with the County Agricultural Conservation Committee for the county in which the project is located.
2. Information on filing all other applications is given in the WPB-617 instructions.

D. Amendments and Appeals. (Give WPB serial number and issuance date of original authorization)

1. For higher ratings, time extensions, reconsideration of denials or waiver of other restrictions in previous authorizations, submit a letter (in duplicate) to the office where the original application was filed. The letter should explain in detail why the adjustment requested is necessary. (Where a rating of AA-2 is requested for softwood lumber for "on-farm" construction, excluding dwellings, the applicant's letter should be accompanied by a certification from the County Agricultural Conservation Committee that the county quota is adequate to cover the amount requested.)
2. For additional structures, machinery or equipment file a WPB-617 application and indicate in block 2 of the heading that an amendment is requested.

PART IV. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING REGULAR APPLICATIONS

A. "On-Farm" Applications

1. The responsibility of determining whether a project shall or shall not be constructed, or whether restricted materials shall or shall not be incorporated into a project, rests solely with the WPB. Obviously, however, AAA committees are in a position to say whether on the basis of local conditions a project is essential to food production, and whether certain materials are necessary to the project. The responsibility of AAA committees, therefore, is:

- (a) To assist in the proper preparation of applications.
- (b) To furnish pertinent information.
- (c) To give their opinions as to the essentiality of projects and the material waivers requested.

This leaves to the WPB the job of making the decisions and notifying the applicants.

2. All farm construction applications will be forwarded from county committees to State committees to appropriate WPB offices, regardless of whether recommended for approval or disapproval by either county or State committees. Some WPB Regional Offices have authorized District Offices to process certain types of construction applications. State committees should contact their Regional WPB Office and agree on the routing of farm applications. Cases which cannot be processed in the WPB Field Offices should be forwarded to WPB, Washington, D. C. WPB Regional Offices are now authorized to process cases costing \$25,000 or less, but this limit may be increased during 1944.

3. County Committee Procedure:

- (a) Review applications for accuracy, completeness and essentiality.
- (b) Prepare recommendations with supporting information on Form FCL-41-2 in quadruplicate and retain quadruplicate copy.
- (c) Forward three copies of Form WPB-617 with three copies of Form FCL-41-2 and any other supporting information to State committees.

4. State Committee Procedure:

- (a) Review applications and the county committee's recommendations.
- (b) Enter State committee recommendations with supporting information on Forms FCL-41-2 and retain one copy.
- (c) Forward 1 copy of FCL-41-2 to the AAA Regional Director.
- (d) Forward remaining case file (three copies of WPB-617 and one copy FCL-41-2) to appropriate WPB Office.

5. WPB Procedure:

- (a) Process applications on basis of committee recommendations, and other supporting data.
- (b) Notify applicant of final decision and issue such preference ratings or allotment symbols as may be necessary.
- (c) To provide proper working relations with county and State committees the following general procedure has been agreed upon:
 - (1) Farm applications filed directly with WPB offices will be returned to the applicant with instructions to file with the county committee.
 - (2) State committees will be notified of the final WPB action taken on all applications submitted by the respective committees.
 - (3) When State and county committee recommendations are not in agreement, preference will be given to the State committee recommendations.
 - (4) In all WPB contacts with the applicant, whether oral or written, no reference will be made to county and State committee recommendations.
 - (5) Such correspondence or other contacts as may be necessary with the county and State committees in connection with the routine handling or processing of applications preferably will be with the State committees and not with the county committees.

B. "Off-Farm" Applications

1. It is not necessary to file WPB-617 applications for "off-farm" facilities (used primarily for storage, processing, marketing, or production of agricultural products) with AAA committee offices. Regular AAA committee recommendations are not required but informal statements, in duplicate, of essential facts relating to the projects may be attached if considered advisable or if requested by applicants. "Off-farm" applications costing \$25,000 or less should be filed with the nearest WPB field office. Those costing over \$25,000 should be forwarded to the WPB, Wash., D. C.

C. Border-line Residential Applications

1. Any L-41 applications for residential construction or related facilities should be filed and processed as a farm case where the principal use of the construction or facilities proposed is to be in connection with the operation of a farm. (Form WPB-617)
2. Any L-41 application for residential construction (including garages, electric wiring, plumbing, heating, or similar service facilities) should be submitted to and processed by the nearest FHA field office, where the principal use is not related to the operation of a farm (Form WPB-2896, formerly PD-105).
3. Applications presented to a county committee or a FHA office, of the type which should be appropriately processed by the other, should be returned to the applicant with a suggestion to re-file with the proper agency.

4. Where either agency receives a border-line application permitting no clear determination of the principal use, it should be processed by the office to which the application is presented according to applicable criteria.

PART V. STANDARDS OF ESSENTIALITY

A. When is a Farm Project considered essential? (The following factors are for the consideration of AAA committees in arriving at their recommendations to the WPB on farm construction projects).

1. Is the proposed construction essential to the production of food on the farm?
 - (a) Why would postponement be detrimental?
 - (b) Are present facilities being utilized to maximum capacity?
 - (c) Would it be practical to rent or temporarily convert existing facilities?
2. Is the proposed construction consistent with sound agricultural practices?
 - (a) Is it unnecessary expansion?
 - (b) Is the project of a speculative nature?
 - (c) Will the construction be fully utilized?
 - (d) Will additional construction be needed to permit utilizing the proposed project?

B. When is waiver of "Construction Limitations" essential? (The following or equivalent reasons may be considered as minimum justification for requesting a waiver of construction limitations on lumber or other restricted materials provided they are explained fully.)

1. Lumber on hand or to be home-sawed.
2. Suitable labor or materials not available for alternative types of construction.
3. Other types of construction not suited for purpose intended.
4. Any other unwarrented hardship.

C. When are Critical Facilities essential to a Farm Project? (The following, or equivalent, reasons may be considered as minimum justification for attaching a favorable AAA committee recommendation to an application for special items such as plumbing, heating or other service facilities for a dwelling or other farm buildings).

1. The applicant has been deprived of similar facilities by the Government, a fire, flood, storm or other action over which he has no control (including the replacement of facilities which cannot be repaired).
2. The facility is for protection of health due to severity of climate, public hazard, or because of age, disease or deformity.
3. It can be clearly established that the facilities are necessary to secure or retain adequate labor or supervision for a producing farm.

4. Where the facilities enable the use of an appreciable amount of equipment already on hand and will avoid the purchase of another type of new equipment. (For instance, if a tenant who has all electrical household equipment moves into a house without electrical wiring).
5. Where the facilities are necessary to maintain normal production or secure increased production of essential food either directly or by reducing labor requirements.
6. In general, where the owner has been able to get along in the past without facilities calling for the use of critical materials, he should continue to do so until after the war unless undue hardship is involved or some changed condition warrants installation under present wartime conditions.

PART VI. PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING EMERGENCY APPLICATIONS

The emergency construction procedure is intended primarily for construction where the need cannot be anticipated far enough in advance to secure regular WPB approval without undue hardship or loss of farm products. Continuation of this procedure in future amendments of Order L-41 will depend upon the need and how successfully it is executed in the field by State and county committees. In the past, emergency approval has been issued in some instances where no emergency was involved and in other cases emergency approval was not issued for eligible cases. The former is a misuse of authority and the latter causes unwarranted hardship to the applicant.

Farm emergency applications need not be made on any special form and may be made in person or by telephone or telegraph to the county committee.

A. County Committee Procedure:

1. Review farmers' requests for emergency construction approval promptly.
2. Telegraph or telephone the following information to the State committee when immediate replacement of buildings destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc., is essential to the agricultural program, or when immediate construction of new facilities is necessary to prevent threatened loss of food products:
 - (a) Applicant's name and address
 - (b) Cause and date of the emergency (fire, flood, etc.)
 - (c) What the building or structure is used for
 - (d) Type of construction
 - (e) Why immediate construction is necessary
 - (f) Estimated cost of construction
3. Issue prescribed notification letter to the applicant when emergency approval is granted by the State committee. (See sample letter attached)
4. Notify the applicant when emergency approval cannot be granted and indicate the procedure required for filing regular applications if applicable.

B. State Committee Procedure:

1. Review emergency construction requests from county committees and determine whether they fall within one of the following classes:
 - (a) Reconstruction of farm buildings destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc., costing less than \$5000 where immediate restoration is essential to the agricultural program.
(The reconstruction of dwellings in this class does not require approval. See I, A, 2)
 - (b) Reconstruction of farm buildings destroyed by fire, flood, tornado, etc., costing \$5000 or more where immediate restoration is essential to the agricultural program.

(c) Other farm construction where the applicant cannot wait for regular WPB approval because immediate construction is necessary to prevent threatened loss of farm products.

2. Instruct the county committee to issue prescribed letter of approval to the applicant when the construction falls within Class B 1(a) or B 1(c) and is determined eligible for emergency approval. (Construction limitations will not apply to these classes)
3. Request emergency approval from the appropriate WPB Office by telegram giving the same information required from the county committee when the construction falls within Class B 1(b). (The WPB Office will notify the applicant directly and advise the State committee of the final action taken.)
4. Prepare Form FCL-41-2b, attached, and forward it to the AAA Regional Director, Washington, D. C., when emergency construction approval is granted.
5. Instruct the county committee to notify the applicant and indicate procedure required where construction requested is not eligible for emergency approval.

C. Red Cross Procedure:

1. The American Red Cross has a written understanding with the War Production Board whereby, in time of widespread disaster, authority is granted to the Red Cross to extend preference ratings in a controlled amount for the relief of disaster sufferers. This assistance is extended to all eligible persons who require restricted materials for the repair, replacement or reconstruction of property damaged by disaster, irrespective of their need for Red Cross financial assistance.
2. Where the Red Cross establishes field offices in disaster cases, negotiations or applications for assistance in securing materials, should be directed to their office. When the location of this office is not known, necessary information can be secured (a) through the local chapter of the American Red Cross, or (b) through the appropriate area office of the American Red Cross.

North Atlantic Area - New York City, New York

Eastern area - Alexandria, Virginia

Midwestern Area - St. Louis, Missouri

Pacific Area - San Francisco, California

Southeastern Area - Atlanta, Georgia

3. When materials are secured by ratings or allotment numbers extended through the Red Cross (Red Cross Form 2096) and they have determined that immediate reconstruction is essential, it is not necessary for the applicant to file a regular WPB-617 form for WPB authority to begin construction under Conservation Order L-41.

PART VII. VIOLATIONS OF CONSERVATION ORDER L-41

A. Reporting Procedure

1. County committees should report violations of Conservation Order L-41 wherever it is possible to obtain reasonably certain evidence that the violation is wilful and of an appreciable amount. It is desirable that reports be submitted as soon as possible after construction is started because more effective action can be taken if construction is not completed before a WPB investigation is made. Reports should be made on Form FCL-41-3, attached, in triplicate. Retain one copy in the county office and forward two copies to the State committee.
2. State committees should review violation reports immediately and forward one copy to the Regional Compliance Chief of the WPB region in which the project is located, unless it is determined that the case should not be reported. State committees will be notified by the WPB Regional Compliance Chief regarding the disposition of each case reported through committee channels. Upon receipt of such information, the State committee should inform the appropriate county committee of the action taken. Full cooperation between AAA committees and WPB Compliance Officers, and a better understanding of respective problems, should facilitate working relations.

PART VIII. INTERPRETATIONS

A. The following interpretations may be used to determine whether a project comes within the amount exempted by Order L-41.

If it is determined that the project DOES NOT come within the limits exempted by L-41 and a WPB-617 application MUST BE FILED, all of the applicable items listed below MUST be included in the total cost shown on the WPB-617 form, even though some of them are indicated as not included for the purpose of determining whether the project comes within the exempted limits of L-41.

1. New materials and paid labor should be included.
2. The cost of used material and used fixtures need not be included.
3. The value of all unpaid labor need not be included.
4. The cost of maintenance and repair work need not be included.
5. The value of home-sawed lumber should be included (at least the value of the timber and the cash outlay in cutting, sawing, etc.)
6. The cost of new plumbing, heating, stanchions, drinking cups, litter carriers, or other similar service equipment which is used as a part of a building, should be included.
7. The cost of excavation or grading should be included where processed materials (excluding clay tile and non-reinforced concrete pipe) are incorporated.
8. Where a building is moved from its foundation to another foundation the cost of the building, the cost of severance, or the cost of moving the building are not included. However, the cost of constructing the new foundation, remodeling the building, and attaching the building to the new foundation are to be included.
9. When an old building is dismantled and the salvaged materials used in constructing a new building, only the cost of paid labor for constructing the new building and new materials should be included.

B. Construction authorized by the WPB does not have to be included in determining the amount of construction which can be done on any farm without WPB approval. For instance, a farmer specifically authorized by the WPB to erect a barn may still spend, in addition, up to \$1000 for other construction on the same farm during a calendar year.

C. If a single structure or building is started in one calendar year and completed in another calendar year, the total cost cannot be prorated between the respective years for the purpose of determining applicable exemption limits. In other words, the total cost of a new building, regardless of when construction is completed, must come within the permissible exemption limits for the year in which it is started or WPB approval to begin construction is required.

D. The erection of small movable prefabricated buildings or equipment such as poultry and hog houses or feeders, which are purposely

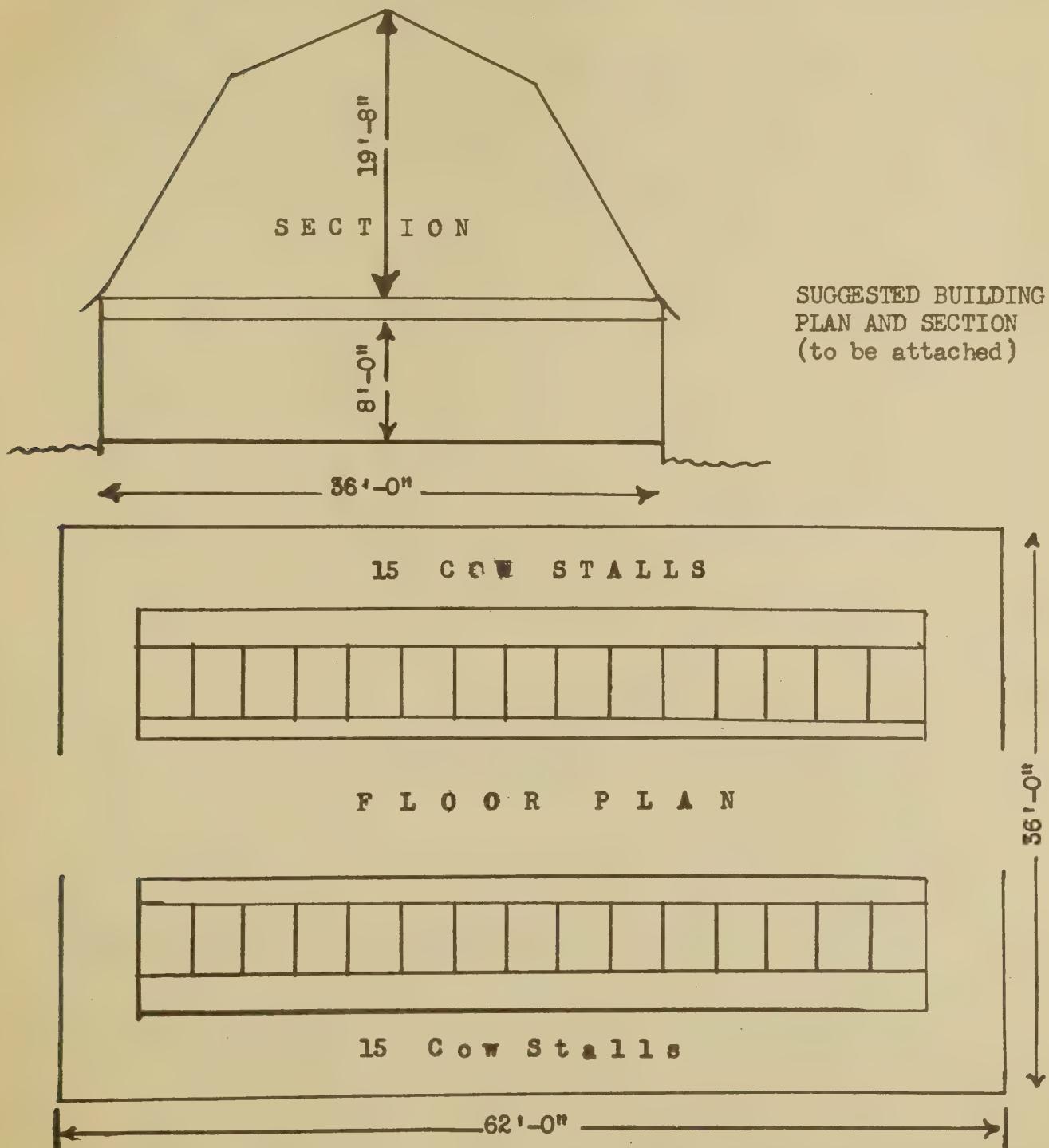
placed on skids in order that they may be moved periodically, are not considered as construction under Conservation Order L-41 and do not have to be considered in determining whether or not L-41 cost limits are exceeded. However, a prefabricated building is affixed to the realty and, consequently, the construction is subject to L-41 regulations, if it is bought and set up for use in one spot for an indeterminate time, or as long as it lasts, regardless of whether it is placed on skids or other foundation.

- E. "On-farm" agricultural construction includes dwellings, farm service buildings, or other construction physically located on and used for the operation of a farm, producing primarily for the market, e.g. a rural milk collecting station would not be a part of an "on-farm" project even though it is located on a farm because it is used by a group of farmers for marketing milk.
- F. "Off-farm" agricultural construction is construction which is generally not located on a farm but used for the marketing, storage, processing or production of farm products, e.g., a potato or grain storage building at a trackside location some distance from a farm is a separate project with separate exemption limits, and not a part of a farm project even though it may be owned by a farmer.

PART IX. ATTACHMENTS

SAMPLE WPB-617, APPLICATION FOR A DAIRY BARN
 (Requiring new utility connection and controlled materials)

1. Fill in spaces at top of form to show type of application, name and address of applicant, and location of project.
2. Answer questions A, B, C, and D on separate sheets (see next page).
3. Answer question E by checking square marked "Yes" for electric power and indicate that necessary utility form or letter is attached.
4. Answer question F by showing only "cost excluding land".
5. Answer question G by showing anticipated construction schedule.



ANSWERS A, B, C, D (Attach to each copy of WPB-617 on separate sheets)

Section I

A. Dairy barn for the housing of cattle producing milk.

- (1)(a) Not applicable
- (b) Standard equipment, including steel stanchions, watering cups, hay and litter carriers, gravity ventilation and electric wiring.
- (2)(a) Farmers have been asked to increase milk production this year and the proposed construction is needed for this purpose.
- (b) Present structure, housing 15 milking cows, is 40 years old, too small, unsanitary and badly dilapidated. Old barn not designed for dairy cows and has no modern facilities such as stanchions, feed alleys, electric lighting, etc., and no loft for hay storage. Herd will double in size in a few months, due to the addition of 15 freshening heifers. Present milk production cannot be maintained and the heifers must be sold unless adequate housing is provided. All other facilities on the farm are now fully utilized for the housing of livestock and storage of crops. The old barn will be torn down and all possible materials salvaged.

B. No other application filed.

C. (1) Proposed project is a new dairy barn for housing 30 cows.

- (2)(a) Barn will be built adjacent to other farm service buildings.
- (b) Barn 36'-0" x 62'-0", 1-1/2 story. (See attached sketch)
- (c) Floor and foundation of non-reinforced concrete. Concrete wall to extend 18 inches above floor. Walls and roof of wood frame construction with wood sheathing and asbestos-cement siding. Inside wood ceiling required a distance of 2 feet above top of concrete wall to withstand mechanical damage. Upper portion of wall and ceiling to be finished with vapor proof insulation board painted. Roof covering of asphalt shingles.

D. (1) Waiver on the use of lumber requested.

(2) The following will be required: 6500 bd. ft. 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 framing; 6500 bd. ft. 1" sheathing and 3400 bd. ft. finish, flooring and ceiling.

(3) Above material to be used only in construction requested.

(4) Framing and sheathing to be home-sawed or salvaged lumber. Other lumber must be purchased and no other substitutes are available which will provide the necessary strength and resistance to mechanical damage. Most of the rough carpentry to be done by farm laborers who have had no experience in laying masonry. Masons cannot be secured in this area for farm construction.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
REPORT ON FARM CONSTRUCTION APPLICATIONS

Name of Applicant _____

Address of Applicant _____

Location of Project _____

Application is for a _____ Costing \$ _____
Give size and type of construction _____

Is a Waiver of "construction limitations" requested? Yes _____ No _____

Is priority assistance or controlled materials required? Yes _____ No _____

Is a new public utility connection required? Yes _____ No _____
(If so, utility company's certification or application must be attached)

RECOMMENDATIONS

The County Agricultural Conservation Committee recommends _____ approval
_____ disapproval for the following reasons _____

Based on: _____ Inspection of farm _____ Other (specify) _____

Date application signed _____ received _____ forwarded _____

County Committee by _____

The State AAA Committee recommends _____ approval _____ disapproval
for the following reasons _____

Date application received _____ Date forwarded _____
State Committee by _____

Note: Since WPB approval of this application is dependent upon:

1. The essentiality of the project to the food production program and
2. The minimum use of critical materials and equipment, separate recommendations should be given on the essentiality for the project and the need for the waiver of "construction limitations" requested.

Supporting Information
(Answer all questions fully)

I. Acreage of Farm _____ In cultivation _____ In pasture _____

II. Farm Production Schedules

Year	Crop	Production	Poultry & Livestock	Number
1943				
1944				

III. Cost of other new construction (excluding maintenance and repair) on this farm during the current calendar year \$ _____ for a _____

IV. Can the construction requested be fully utilized without additional facilities?
Yes _____ No _____ (If not, explain)
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -

V. Describe present facilities and give reasons why they will not serve as in the past for the duration:
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -

VI. If construction is to replace similar facilities, give
 a. Date original facilities lost _____ cause _____
 b. Value, size and capacity of original facility _____
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
c. Description of gas, electric, plumbing, heating, or other metal equipment in original facilities _____
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -

VII. If construction is a dwelling, give
 a. Size of family _____ or number of laborers to be housed _____
 b. Is family or labor essential to operation of farm? _____ (explain)
- - - - -
- - - - -

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
REPORT ON EMERGENCY FARM CONSTRUCTION

1. Applicant _____
Name _____ Address _____
2. Emergency approval requested: _____ by _____ County
date _____ Agricultural Conservation Committee
3. Emergency approval granted
requested _____ by _____ State
date _____ AAA Committee
4. Describe construction approved _____
- - - - -
5. Give estimated cost of construction approved _____
- - - - -
6. Why is immediate construction essential to food program _____
- - - - -
7. If construction is to replace facilities destroyed by fire, flood, tornado,
etc., give
 - a. Cause of disaster _____ Date _____
 - b. *If the reconstruction cost is \$5,000 or more, give date War Production
Board approval issued _____
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -
8. If construction is not to replace facilities destroyed by fire, flood,
tornado, etc., give
 - a. What threatened loss of food products would be involved if construction
were delayed until a regular application could be processed _____
- - - - -
- - - - -
- - - - -

* Note: State AAA committees must submit a copy of this report to the War Food Administration for each case approved for emergency construction in order to provide information on the amount of emergency construction authorized and the need for this authority. This information is also used for negotiations with WPB on material requirements and L-41 amendments. A report need not be submitted where emergency approval is requested but not granted.

EMERGENCY APPROVAL SAMPLE LETTER

Name _____

Address _____

Dear _____

Your request for emergency approval to begin construction of a _____ at an estimated cost of \$ _____ has been reviewed by the County and State Committees. Since it has been determined that immediate construction of this facility on your farm is essential to the food production program, you are authorized to begin construction immediately. This is in accordance with paragraph (d) (3) or (d) (5) of WPB Order L-41, as amended November 1, 1943.

It will not be necessary to file an application unless you intend to use critical items such as heating or plumbing equipment which cannot be purchased without special priority assistance. Ordinary farm building materials can be purchased either without priority ratings or with the ratings already assigned for farm use through WPB orders. Your authority to begin immediate construction does not mean that WPB will be required to issue special priority assistance other than that already provided for farmers. It should also be understood that a new public utility connection (for electricity, gas, water, etc.) is not permitted except as authorized either pursuant to a blanket authorization such as U-1-c or U-1-h, or on specific authorization before construction is started.

In the event that it is necessary to file a WPB application in connection with this project, a copy of this letter should be attached. If we can be of any future assistance to you, please contact our office.

Very truly yours,

Signed _____

Chairman _____ County
Agricultural Conservation Committee

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
 CONFIDENTIAL VIOLATION REPORT
 Conservation Order L-41

----- (Owner) ----- (Address) ----- (City) ----- (State) -----

Location of Property ----- (Address) ----- (City) ----- (State) -----

----- (Builder) ----- (Address) ----- (City) ----- (State) -----

----- (Building material dealer) ----- (Address) ----- (City) ----- (State) -----

DESCRIPTION OF CONSTRUCTION & USE

Date construction started _____ Estimated cost of project _____
 Date report submitted _____ Percentage completed _____

REMARKS

(Reasons why construction started without WPB approval or other information which might be helpful in determining whether violation is wilful.)

Reported by _____ Chairman _____ County _____
 (Name) _____ (Agricultural Conservation Committee) _____

----- (Address County Office) ----- (City) ----- (State) -----

WPB Notification of action taken on this case to be forwarded to:

----- (Name) ----- Chairman _____ State _____
 (AAA Committee) -----

----- (Address State Office) ----- (City) ----- (State) -----

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington, 25, D. C.

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February 18, 1944 (1)

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-49

Transportation- 38

SUBJECT: Designating Maintenance Member on CFTC. Farm
Truck Maintenance Member on ODT District Maintenance
Advisory Committee.

Among the things which the Maintenance Specialist of the District ODT
Office and the District ODT Maintenance Advisory Committees do are:

1. Give assistance in locating and procuring needed replacement
parts.
2. Promote training of maintenance and repair personnel in coop-
eration with the Local Vocational School and the U. S. Office
of Education. Farmers may enter classes.
3. Conduct and sponsor industry clinics for dissemination of new
repair and salvage techniques.
4. Assist in preparation and distribution of educational materials,
chiefly, covering good maintenance practices and wartime main-
tenance procedures.
5. Compilation of local information on available shop and maintenance
facilities.
6. Maintain a constant effort to interest owners and operators of
trucks in preventive maintenance programs, including the U. S.
Truck Conservation Corps.

In order to take full advantage of this very excellent work of the ODT,
and to bring the benefits of it to the rural areas, the following proce-
dure is directed for all States and counties:

1. Action by State AAA Committee:

- a. Immediately direct the appointment by the County Farm
Transportation Committee of one member (in most cases it
will be the Chairman of the CFTC) to assume responsibility
for directing the maintenance activities of the County Farm
Transportation Committee.
- b. Inform the proper ODT District Office of the names and
addresses of the above members as rapidly as they are
appointed.
- c. (1) The State Committee shall select one of its members
or other person who will be nominated to represent the
State Committee as a Farm Truck Maintenance Member on each
ODT District Maintenance Advisory Committee within the State.

(2) The State Committee may nominate a different person
for each ODT District, or the same person may be nominated
as a Farm Truck Maintenance Member for more than one

ODT District located within the State. The State Committee shall nominate a person, or persons, as Farm Truck Maintenance Advisory Member only for the ODT District Offices located within its State, even though certain counties within the State may be served by an ODT District Office located outside the geographical boundaries of the State.

(3) The person selected by the State AAA Committee must be approved by the appropriate ODT District Maintenance Advisory Committee.

(4) Farm Truck Maintenance Advisory Members may already have been nominated and approved for some ODT Districts. In such cases, this person may continue to act as a representative of the State Committee, even though his selection may not have been in conformity with the above procedure.

(5) The State AAA Committee should immediately contact each ODT District Office located within the State in order to effectuate and complete the program outlined in this memorandum.

(6) A copy of the procedure, followed by the ODT District Offices and ODT Maintenance Advisory Committees pertaining to the Farm Truck Maintenance Advisory Member, is attached.

- d. Keep in touch with the Maintenance Specialist of the various district offices of ODT located within your State in order to be advised of the progress of the program and to give every assistance possible.
- e. The State Committee shall report problems that can not be solved locally with the assistance of ODT District Offices to the appropriate Regional AAA Director.

2. Action by County AAA Committees and County Farm Transportation Committees:

- a. Each County Farm Transportation Committee shall designate one member (in most cases it will be the Chairman of the CFTC) to assume responsibility for directing the maintenance activities of the County Farm Transportation Committee.
- b. Seek the assistance of all agencies in the county in the promotion and expansion of good maintenance practices by farm vehicle owners and operators.
- c. Inform farmers and farm truck operators of the county that the County Farm Transportation Committee is prepared to assist farm truck owners in securing needed parts, tires and service to keep their trucks in operation.

- d. Report all problems and shortages of automotive parts, truck tires, and shop service to the appropriate ODT District Office. The State Committee may request the reports from the committee be channeled through the State Committee.
- e. Cooperate with educational and training activities of the ODT District Offices.

3. Action by the Office of Defense Transportation:

- a. Place Maintenance Member of County Farm Transportation Committee on mailing list to receive educational material on motor vehicle maintenance.
- b. Give all service possible to requests of farm truck owners and operators for assistance in procuring needed parts, tires, and shop service, when not available locally, to keep farm trucks in operation.
- c. Transmit to the District Maintenance Advisory Committee the name of the representative selected by the State Committee as their nominee for membership on the District Maintenance Advisory Committee. Upon approval of this nominee by the District Maintenance Advisory Committee, he will be so advised and will be informed of the date and place of the next meeting of the committee. Advise the State AAA Committee of the approval of the nominee by the ODT District Maintenance Advisory Committee.

4. Joint Action of ODT and the State AAA Committee:

Call together as occasion warrants Maintenance Members of County Farm Transportation Committees in the appropriate ODT Districts for discussion and consideration of maintenance problems of farm truck owners and operators. This plan will set up a direct channel whereby the problems of the farm communities will channel directly to the proper Maintenance Specialist and the District Maintenance Advisory Committees of the ODT, and in turn will bring to the farm communities the services of the Maintenance Specialist and information which he has regarding maintenance facilities available to the owners of farm vehicles.

Attachment

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OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION
Division of Motor Transport

MAINTENANCE MEMORANDUM NO. 1-D(1)
February 18, 1944.

SUBJECT: PROCEDURE FOR SECURING NAME OF FARM TRUCK REPRESENTATIVE TO SERVE ON DISTRICT MAINTENANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Maintenance Memorandum 1-D, issued January 13, 1944 provided for the addition of a Farm Truck Representative on the District Maintenance Advisory Committee. District Managers were only requested to obtain the approval of the District Maintenance Advisory Committee to make this addition.
2. This Memorandum supplements Maintenance Memorandum 1-D by providing the procedure for securing the name of the Farm Truck representative for presentation to the District Maintenance Advisory Committee for approval.
3. If a Farm Truck Representative has already been selected in accordance with the methods outlined in the quoted part of paragraph one, the procedure outlined in paragraphs four and five below need not be repeated.
4. After a District Maintenance Advisory Committee has expressed its approval to add a Farm Truck Representative, the District Manager should at once communicate this to the appropriate State AAA Committee and request that the Committee submit to the District Manager the name of a representative selected in accordance with the procedure outlined in Special Services Memorandum No. 49.
5. Upon receipt of the name of the nominee from the State AAA chairman, the District Manager will so advise the District Maintenance Advisory Committee and submit to them his name for their approval. After the Committee has approved a Farm Truck nominee, the nominee shall be the Farm Truck member of the Committee, and is to be advised of the purpose and activities of the Committee as well as the time and place of the next meeting. The State AAA Committee should also be advised.
6. This plan will set up a procedure whereby the maintenance problems of the farm truck operators will channel directly to the proper ODT District Manager, District Maintenance Specialist and the District Maintenance Advisory Committee. It will also bring to the farm truck operators the services of the Maintenance Specialist regarding maintenance facilities available to the owners of farm trucks.
7. The activities and participation of the farm truck representatives should be in accord with the responsibilities of the other District Maintenance Advisory Committee members as is outlined in Maintenance Memorandum Nos. 1 and 5 amendments.
8. The District Manager should advise this Office of the name and address of the Farm Truck representative on the District Maintenance Advisory Committee as soon as he has been approved.
9. The District Maintenance Advisory Committee should arrange to add a Farm Truck member to appropriate sub-committees within their district. The procedure for selecting sub-committee Farm Truck Members will be the same as the

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procedure followed in selecting the Farm Truck Member to the District Main-
tenance Advisory Committee.

10. The State and County AAA Chairmen and the CFTC's are being advised of the ODT Maintenance Program and their responsibilities in connection therewith through Special Services Memorandum No. 49, Transportation No. 38, of the War Food Administration, a copy of which is hereinafter reproduced.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

February 17, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM -50

Transportation-39

SUBJECT: Appeal Procedure. Conversion
of Steel Wheels to Rubber

In an effort to insure adequate stocks of replacement tires for the coming season and to hold to a minimum the delivery of tractors on steel wheels, conversions of tractors and implements from steel to rubber have been suspended by the Office of the Rubber Director with the provision that bona fide hardship cases may be given consideration through an appeals procedure. The procedure for handling appeals is given below.

Only those requests for conversions which the county committees determine to be hardship cases should be forwarded to the State Committees as appeals. The State Committee should forward an appeal case to the regional AAA office only if it can recommend approval of the case. Appeals cases will be referred to a special appeals committee for final action. The regional office will advise the State Committee of the action taken by the special appeals committee and of the date of the action. Upon receipt of a similar notification from the State office, the county committee will inform the applicant. For each conversion approved by the special appeals committee the county committee will issue the usual authorization for conversion, except that the authorization should contain reference to the action taken by the special appeals committee and the date of the action.

Even effort must be made to hold the number of appeals for conversions to a minimum. Only after it has been determined that an applicant's operations, or production, will be greatly expanded by reason of having rubber-tired equipment should consideration be given to the handling of that request for conversion as an appeal. Since replacement needs take precedence over conversion needs, no appeal for conversion should be filed if there are indications that farmers within the area will be unable to procure replacement tires and tubes. Under this appeal procedure consideration may be given to the following types of requests for authorization to convert from steel to rubber:

- A. Custom Operators who will operate on a large acreage or over comparatively long distances.
 - (1) Tractors, front and rear wheels
 - (2) Allied equipment used in connection with the custom operations

- B. Farmers, other than custom operators, provided the conversion from

steel to rubber will result in a substantial increase in production.

- (1) Tractors, front and rear wheels
- (2) Combines
- (3) Corn pickers
- (4) Pick-up balers
- (5) Power sprayers

1. Responsibilities of the Applicant

- A. Files with his county committee a request for authorization to convert from steel to rubber. The request should contain all facts pertinent to the case.
- B. At the request of the county committee, procures a statement, if possible, from his dealer, or dealers, to the effect that the tires, tubes, rims, and other materials needed for the conversion are available locally and will be made available to the applicant if the conversion is authorized. Such statements are to be filed with the county committee.
- C. Following approval of the appeal, presents authorization for conversion certificate to the Local War Price and Rationing Board for certificates covering the necessary tires and tubes.

11. Responsibilities of the County Committee

- A. Reviews and verifies the statements contained in the applicant's request for conversion and determines whether the desired conversion would result in an appreciable increase in food production in 1944.
- B. For meritorious cases, prepares an appeal, in triplicate, for authority to authorize the conversion and forwards the original and one copy of the appeal to the State committee. One copy of the appeal is to be retained in the county office with a record of the action thereon. The appeal shall be composed of the following:
 1. The applicant's statements establishing need for the conversion.
 2. The dealer's statements on the availability of the materials needed to make the conversion.
 3. The county committee's verification of the statements made by the applicant, together with any other remarks the committee wishes to make.

The dealer's signed statement on availability of necessary materials is an essential part of any appeal and appeals should not be filed with the State Committee unless such statements are attached.

- C. If the appeal case is approved by the special appeals committee, issues authorization for conversion. The date on which the special appeals committee approved the appeal should be given in the authorization.
- D. If the appeal case is disapproved by the special appeals committee, notifies the applicant of that action and the date on which the action was taken.

III. Responsibilities of the State Committee

- A. Reviews appeal cases submitted by the county committees.
- B. Returns unfavorable appeal cases to the county committees, giving reasons why the cases were not recommended for approval.
- C. Forwards meritorious appeal cases, original copy and dealer's statements, to the regional AAA office with recommendation for approval. One copy of the appeal is to be retained in the State office with a record of action thereon.
- D. Informs the county committees of the action taken by the special appeals committee and the date on which such action was taken.

IV. Responsibilities of the Regional AAA Office

- A. Refers appeal cases to the special appeals committee.
- B. Informs the State Committees of the action taken by the special appeals committee and the date on which such action was taken.

CURRENT TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT TIRE SITUATION

On the reverse side of this sheet is a statement on the tractor and implement tire situation issued by the Office of Price Administration to Local War Price and Rationing Boards on February 9.

TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT TIRE SITUATION - FEBRUARY, 1944

The following statement concerning farm tires was recently made by Rubber Director Bradley Dewey:

"The requirements for farm tractor and implement tires exceed our best production estimates for the first six to eight months of this year. An intensive repairing and retreading program is essential if we are to keep farm tractors and implements in service. The maintenance and repair of rear-wheel tractor tires is especially important."

It is obvious from the above statement that farm tire quotas for the next several months will be very limited. In certain parts of the country, it is already difficult to locate desired types and sizes of such tires. The rear-wheel tractor tire situation is, of course, the most acute. Because of this, it will be necessary in March and thereafter to break farm tire quotas into two groups--rear-wheel tractor tires and front-wheel tractor and implement tires.

Recognizing the seriousness of the present situation, the Office of the Rubber Director has ordered the suspension of all tractor conversions from steel to rubber, except in extreme hardship cases, and then, only through approval of the War Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Limited farm tire quotas will require Boards to screen very carefully every application for a farm tire. Replacement tires must go to farmers most in need of them. Wherever available, used tractor tires (which are not rationed) must be put into service!

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

February 23, 1944

Crawler Tractors-1
(Amendment-2)

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM-51

SUBJECT: 2nd Quarter Quotas Crawler-Type Tractors

This memorandum outlines further changes in the procedure for handling applications for crawler type tractors for agricultural use. The procedure outlined in Special Services memorandum-11 remains in effect except for the specific changes outlined in Special Services Memorandum-29 and the changes outlined in this memorandum.

Quotas by classes and models will be determined for as many states as it is practicable to do so. States with small quotas for which the needs by models can not be practicably determined, will continue to be assigned quotas by classes only. A pool of the various models within each class will be reserved for these states.

Attached is: STATE QUOTAS OF TRACKLAYING TRACTORS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE, SECOND QUARTER, 1944.

Group A. (Indicated by A in the attachment)

1. Consists of states which have definite quotas by classes and models of crawler tractors.
2. These states will operate as follows:
 - (a) Applications to apply against the quota will be forwarded from the State Committee to the Construction Machinery Division, War Production Board, and should indicate the model for which each application is recommended.
 - (b) Applications in excess of the quota which are sent as appeals will be sent to the Regional Director, Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Group B. (Indicated by B in the attachment)

1. Consists of states which have a definite quota by classes.
2. These states will operate as follows:
 - (a) Two applications, for different models, to apply against each tractor in the quota of Class V and larger will be forwarded from the State Committee to the Construction Machinery Division, War Production Board. For example, a state having a quota of one Class IV tractor should submit one of the following pairs of applications: One D-4 and one TD-9 or one D-4 and one B or one TD-9 and one B.
 - (b) The War Production Board will, for one of the two applications, issue release of one tractor from the pool. The particular model for which the release will be issued depends upon the available models in the pool. The other application will be transferred to the War Food Administration and filed for consideration against a possible increase in the supply of tractors at a later date in the quarter. Applications for which releases can not be secured will be returned to the State Committees at the end of the quarter.
 - (c) Applications for Model H will be forwarded in numbers equal to quota by the State Committee to the Construction Machinery Division, War Production Board.

(d) Applications for tractors in classes for which no quota is assigned or for Model H in excess of quota are sent as appeals to the Regional Director, Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

Group C. (Indicated by C in the attachment)

1. Consists of states which have no definite quotas.
2. Applications for crawler tractors in these states will be sent as appeals by the State Committee to the Regional Director, Agricultural Adjustment Agency.

General

1. The number of applications to be transmitted the first of each month, according to time table in Special Services Memorandum-29, shall govern states with quotas by classes as well as states with quotas by models, except that states in the former group (Group B) transmit applications for twice the quota in Class V and larger.
2. Quotas originally assigned for a quarter for which applications have not been received by the 15th of the last month of the quarter will be automatically cancelled. For example, original quotas for the second quarter that remain unused May 15th will be cancelled on that date.
3. Applications on file in this office for which releases cannot be secured before or on the last day of a quarter will be returned to State Offices.
4. It is expected that TD-9's and D-4's, wide gauge, which were not available during most of the first quarter will again be available in limited quantities during the second quarter.
5. The report due each quarter to the Regional Director should be filled out in accordance with the prescribed form (see Special Services Memorandum-11) and all the information requested on that form should be entered. It is requested that this report be transmitted not later than the date specified in Special Services Memorandum-29.
6. Applications for tracklaying tractors should be transmitted as originally filed by the applicant. Do not make corrections by blocking-out, erasures, and the like. Indicate on a separate paper any additional information pertaining to the application.
7. The State Committees will be informed about the status of applications as follows:
 - (a) The Construction Machinery Division will send a copy of each release to the appropriate State Committee.
 - (b) The Regional Director will (1) acknowledge, by individual listing, receipt of appeals and (2) advise about appeals being submitted to the War Production Board.

Attachments:

1. State Quotas, 2nd quarter, 1944.
2. Quota by models (for states in Group A only).

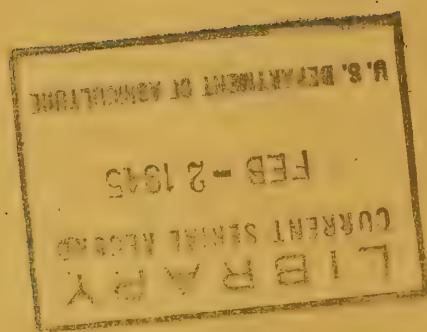
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
Office of Materials and Facilities
Washington 25, D. C.

February 23, 1944

STATE QUOTAS OF TRACKLAYING TRACTORS FOR AGRICULTURAL USE
SECOND QUARTER, 1944, BY CLASSES

State	Group	I	II	III	IV	V	H 1/	Total
Maine	B						4	4
New Hampshire	C							
Vermont	B				1	2		3
Massachusetts	B				1	2	3	6
Rhode Island	C							
Connecticut	B					1	2	3
New York	A			1	3	12	23	39
New Jersey	B					3	2	5
Pennsylvania	A				2	6	15	23
Ohio	A				2	3	8	13
Indiana	B				2	2	3	7
Illinois	A			1	2	6	4	13
Iowa	C							
Missouri	A			2	4	2		8
Michigan	A				1	5	10	16
Wisconsin	B				1	3	3	7
Minnesota	B				2	3	4	9
North Dakota	B				3	1	2	6
South Dakota	B			1	1	1		3
Nebraska	B			1	1	2		4
Kansas	B			1	2			3
Delaware	C							
Maryland	B					1	5	6
Virginia	A					2	3	8
West Virginia	C							
North Carolina	C							
South Carolina	C							
Georgia	C							
Florida	A		2	2	5	4	4	17
Kentucky	C							
Tennessee	C							
Alabama	C							
Mississippi	B			1	1	1		3
Arkansas	B				1	1		2
Louisiana	B			1	1			2
Oklahoma	B			3	3			6
Texas	A	1	3	2	4	2	2	14
Montana	A			1	5	2	1	9
Idaho	A		1	3	12	12	5	33
Wyoming	B			1	2	1		4
Colorado	A			1	7	6	5	19
New Mexico	C							
Arizona	A		2	3	9	2	2	18
Utah	B				1	2	1	4
Nevada	B			1	2	1	2	6
Washington	A		1	5	22	12	4	44
Oregon	A		1	3	15	10	6	35
California	A	1	4	17	54	40	15	131
TOTAL		2	14	51	173	153	140	533

1/ Do not return applications for this model to county offices until supplemental quotas which are expected to be substantial are received.



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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

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February 24, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 52

Feed 6

SUBJECT: Supplemental Instructions on Execution and Use of
FPA Form 6

FPA Form 6, which is to be used by applicants in making application for set-aside oilseed meal during March or subsequent months, was forwarded to States with Special Services Memorandum 42, Feed 5, Revised. These instructions supplement those shown on the back of FPA Form 6 and give further information on the use of this form.

Item 1 of Feed 5, Revised, provides that all applicants for set-aside meal may file FPA Form 6 with the county committee or in the case of large feed mixers, this form may be filed with the State committee. All FPA Forms 6 received by the county committee shall be acted upon by them and forwarded to the State committee with recommendations attached. The State committee may secure recommendations from the respective county committee on each application which is received by the State committee direct from the applicant.

On FPA Form 6, in the column headed "Present Inventory," the applicant shall enter the estimated tonnage of each kind of protein meal which he will have in stock on the first day of the month covered by the application.

In considering any application, the committee shall give proper consideration to the fact that the applicant is entitled to have in inventory at any time one years supply of fish meal, 60 days supply of meat scrap and tankage, and 30 days supply of other protein meals. For these ingredients the applicant should enter on the back of the form the tonnage or amount which will be used during the month for which the application is made.

All information and reports received from applicants is strictly confidential and must be kept confidential by agricultural conservation and feed advisory committees.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY
Washington 25, D. C.

February 23, 1944

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 53

Feed-7

SUBJECT: Petitions for Relief from Hardship under FPO 9, Revision 3

Some States have requested that we delegate to State Agricultural Conservation Committees the authority to grant or reject "petitions for relief from hardship" as described in Section (L) of Food Production Order 9, Revision 3.

It seems that it would be very helpful to have the State Committees and the State Feed Advisory Committee jointly review all petitions for relief, but in order to secure the proper control for the country as a whole, it is necessary for the final decisions to be made by the Feed and Livestock Branch.

Therefore, petitions for relief from hardship will be handled as follows:

1. Petitions for relief from hardship, as described in Section (L) of Food Production Order No. 9, Revision 3, should be sent to the State Agricultural Conservation Committee (in the State where their plant is located) who will jointly review with the State Feed Advisory Committee all petitions once each month at the same time that they meet to allocate protein meal tonnage.
2. The State Agricultural Conservation Committee and State Feed Advisory Committee should review each petition and attach a brief report, giving their recommendations and the reasons for their recommendations. No final rejections or approvals shall be made by the State Committees.
3. The Chairman of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee shall forward all petitions and recommendations to their Regional Offices promptly after review for transmittal to the Feed and Livestock Branch.
4. Petitioners should state the tonnage of protein meals used in each month for which the plant operated in 1942 and 1943, as well as all other information that will be helpful in making a decision.
5. If petitioner has more than one plant, the petition must be filed on each plant separately.
6. Plants that operated during all months of 1942 and 1943 have no basis for relief from protein meal quotas, unless there are very unusual circumstances.
7. Since it is believed that present feed mixing facilities are adequate, no new feed mixing plants should be installed without first applying for a protein meal use quota. It is recognized that replacement equipment is necessary, but the installation of replacement equipment with larger capacities than the old equipment shall not constitute

a basis for increased protein meal quotas.

8. State allocations of set aside protein meals will not be increased to compensate for any increased quotas that may be recommended, over and above earned quotas.

9. Petitioners will be advised on the final decision in each case and copies of the decision will be forwarded to the State Committee.

1.47
A-3
1/29/3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION
AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT AGENCY

Washington 25, D. C.

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SPECIAL SERVICES MEMORANDUM - 54

February 29, 1944

Construction - 38

Subject: Distribution of Copper Wire

This memorandum supersedes all previous memoranda issued relative to the distribution of copper wire. Instructions contained herein are effective for the balance of the first quarter and for subsequent quarters.

The WFA has received an allotment of copper for all agricultural uses during the second quarter of 1944. Two million five hundred thousand pounds of this allotment in the form of wire is being released to AAA Committees for distribution for farmstead wiring. A reserve is being maintained at the Washington level for urgent supplementary needs.

To distribute properly the copper wire allocated to Agriculture, it is necessary to establish State quotas, and in most cases county quotas. Where authorized, County Committees may assign, for essential permitted uses agricultural allotment numbers A-3-2Q44 for quantities of wire not to exceed current quotas. These allotments may be extended as explained in the attached certificate CMPL-361, Revised. The WFA must maintain a strict accounting of the use and distribution of its copper wire allocation.

The wire referred to in this memorandum as "copper wire" or "copper in conductor" means bare or insulated wire or cable for electrical conduction made from copper or copper base alloy.

The weight of the wire referred to in this memorandum means the weight of the copper in the wire measured in pounds and does not include the weight of the insulation nor the weight of the outside covering of cables. See table at bottom of CMPL-361 certificate.

The attached State quotas are hereby assigned for the next calendar quarter.

I. Eligibility for Certificates

A. A certificate may be issued to a farmer only under one of the following conditions:

1. If he qualifies for a power line connection under WPB Order U-1-c
2. If he qualifies for a power line connection under WPB Order U-1-f
3. If he receives special authorization for a power line connection from the Office of War Utilities, WPB
4. If power is to be furnished or is furnished by a home lighting set

B. Certificates must not be issued for the following purposes:

1. Small purchases which can be secured under PR-19
2. Farmstead wiring to be used in new construction requiring War Production Board approval under Conservation Order L-41
3. Farmstead wiring on farms which cannot secure a power line connection (except where home lighting plants, including wind power plants are used.)
4. Off-farm uses such as nurseries, hatcheries, mills, repair shops, warehouses, etc.

II. Quantity Restrictions. The amount released to any one farm must be limited to the minimum that will take care of the most essential needs for the duration. The amounts listed below apply to the issuance of the remainder at the first quarter allotment as well as the second and subsequent quarterly allotments.

County Committees may issue certificates, insofar as their quotas permit, to those farms which, in their judgment, will contribute most to the food production program for the amount of copper expended.

A. The amount which can be issued to a farm which qualifies for a connection under Order U-1-c is as follows:

New Users. After a power line connection has been approved, each farm can be permitted the following amount of copper up to a maximum of 75 pounds for all uses on any one farm:

- a. For the farmstead (including the dwelling) - 50 pounds
- b. For each animal unit in excess of 7 - 5 pounds
- c. For each unwired farm labor house - 15 pounds

For example, a farm that had 10 livestock units could be permitted a maximum of 50 plus 15 (3 animal units in excess of 7 times 5 pounds), or 65 pounds of copper in conductors.

B. The amount which can be issued to a farm which has either qualified for a connection under Order U-1-f, received specific authorization for a power line connection from the WPB, or is to install a home lighting set, is as follows:

New Users. After the power line connection has been approved, each farm can be permitted the following amount of copper wire up to a maximum of fifty pounds:

- a. For the farmstead (including the dwelling) 25 pounds
- b. For the dwelling alone 15 pounds
- c. For each farm labor house 15 pounds

d. In cases where an extension to a building housing livestock is required for each livestock unit the extension serves 5 pounds

For example: a farm that has 4 livestock units could be permitted a maximum of 25 pounds plus 20 pounds, or 45 pounds of copper in conductor.

C. Old Users. Where additional copper wire is required on a farm which already has electric service, each farm may be permitted the following amount of copper wire up to a maximum of 50 pounds.

a. For the farmstead(excluding the dwelling) 20 pounds
b. For each unwired dwelling or farm labor house 15 pounds
c. In cases where a new extension to a building housing livestock is required, for each animal unit the extension serves 5 pounds

For example: A farm that has an unwired labor house and requires an extension to serve one building housing 150 laying hens (2 animal units) could be permitted a maximum of 45 pounds, 20 for labor buildings, 15 for labor house and 10 for poultry house) in conductor.

III. State Committee

A. State Committees should distribute immediately, except as provided below, their respective quotas to County Committees in proportion to the relative county needs. If the State Committee believes that any portion of its quota will not be required for essential permitted uses before the 20th day of the last month in the quarter, the surplus should be returned to the Regional Director of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency immediately. Wire so returned will be redistributed to States needing additional wire for authorized uses.

Any State Committee may dispense with county quotas and keep all of its allotment in a State reserve. Those States which elect to distribute their quotas from a State reserve must establish a procedure for issuing CMPL-361 allotment certificates to farmers according to the individual needs of the State. This may be done by requesting County Committees to forward to the State Committee copies of the CMPL-361 certificates issued to farmers. In this event accurate records should be kept at the State level in order to prevent the issuing of amounts in excess of the State quota. This would eliminate the necessity of County Committee keeping records and submitting reports.

B. Standards. A comparable standard may be established as a guide for determining maximum amounts of wire permissible on farms which do not produce livestock or poultry products, and where electric facilities would result in a substantial contribution to the food program.

C. Reserves. State Committees which establish county quotas may retain a State reserve. County quotas may be adjusted as often as necessary by the State Committees. Increases to State quotas may be requested from the Washington reserve if an urgent need develops and the request is adequately supported.

D. Unused Allotment. Care must be taken to avoid having badly needed wire tied up in unused quotas. No unused portion of the current quarter allotment can be carried over for use in the following quarter.

E. Reports. A report (Form CW-204 Revised, attached) by the State Committee must be mailed to the Regional Director, Agricultural Adjustment Agency, Washington, D. C., in duplicate. Form CW-204, Revised, is self-explanatory and outlines the information required for the Washington report. These reports should be as accurate as possible and must be submitted promptly in order that all State reports can be summarized by the War Food Administration and submitted to the War Production Board.

Those States which do not elect to have county quotas are requested to send in their reports at as early a date as possible.

The following is a schedule of the reports required for:

1. First quarter allotment:

<u>Report</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Forwarding Date</u>
First	Jan. 1 - Jan. 15	Jan. 22
Second	Jan. 16 - Jan. 31	Feb. 7
Third	Feb. 1 - Feb. 15	Feb. 22
Fourth	Feb. 16 - Feb. 29	Mar. 7
Fifth	March 1 - March 20	Mar. 27

2. Second quarter allotment:

<u>Report</u>	<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Forwarding Date</u>
First	March 21 - March 30	April 7
Second	April 1 - April 15	April 22
Third	April 16 - April 30	May 7
Fourth	May 1 - May 15	May 22
Fifth	May 16 - May 30	June 7
Sixth	June 1 - June 20	June 27

F. Appeals. The State Committees will review and pass on appeals submitted to them by farmers whose applications have been rejected by County Committees.

Upon request, State Committees may authorize County Committees to exceed the 50 and 75-pound limitations on individual applications which, in their judgment, are meritorious.

IV. County Procedure.

County Committees should not issue certificates against the allotment included in this memorandum before March 21. Certificates should not be issued against current quarter allotments after the 20th day of the last month in the quarter. Care should be taken to see that the attached certificate, Form CMPL-361, Revised, is issued for releasing quotas established by this memorandum. Where county quotas are established, County Committees must not exceed quotas, should make the most equitable farm distribution possible, and must maintain current records.

A. Farm Application and Issuance of Certificates.

1. County Committees may review applications and issue certificates. CMPL-361 certificates, revised, can be signed only by the Chairman of the County Committee or his authorized representative. A standard numbering system must be established for identifying certificates issued.
2. Applications (Form CW-200) for copper wire certificates must be prepared in duplicate and one copy retained by the applicant.
3. Where applications are approved, County Committees will issue a Copper Wire Allotment Certificate (CMPL-361 Revised). Certificates shall not be issued when the county or the State quota is inadequate to cover the amount approved. Only one copy of Form CMPL-361 should be issued to the applicant, and a record of the certificate issued and the amount of wire released must be made in the space provided on the back of the application forms. Where county quotas are not established and where State Committees make the request, County Committees should send to the State Committees a copy of each CMPL-361 certificate issued to farmers. Applications or attachments thereto, containing pertinent information, should be retained in the county files for record purposes.
4. County Committees can issue CMPL-361, Revised, certificates only for permitted farmstead wiring in their respective counties. Farmers, however, may purchase copper wire on these certificates from their usual supplier, even though the supplier is located in another county or State.

B. Unused Certificates

Certificates that are not surrendered to the dealer within 10 days are void and must be returned to the County Committee for issuance of a new certificate or reassignment of the allotment to another applicant.

If the dealer orders from a warehouse, he must have his order shipped before the expiration of the last day of the quarter. If shipment is not secured by the end of the quarter, the certificates become void and are no longer extendable. County Committees are not authorized to replace such void certificates with new ones issued against a subsequent quarter allotment. In order to provide dealers additional time for obtaining shipment, County Committees shall stop issuing certificates against the current quarter's quota on the 20th day of the last month in the quarter.

County Committees should encourage dealers, who are unable to secure shipment from their regular source of supply, to place their orders with other suppliers. This should eliminate, to a large extent, the failure to obtain delivery before expiration of the quarter.

C. Appeals.

When a County Committee disapproves an application the applicant will be notified by letter and advised of the reasons for denial. He should

also be advised that he may appeal from the decision rendered. Such appeals shall be forwarded to the State Committee for consideration. County Committees may request approval from the State Committees to exceed the 50 and 75-pound limitation on individual applications. The amounts issued in this manner shall be deducted from the county quota.

D. Reports

The War Production Board requires a strict accounting at regular intervals of current quotas and certificate releases. Since allotments are made by quarters, records and reports must be submitted so that the distribution of any quarterly allotment can be tabulated separately. Releases from different quarterly allotments must be submitted on separate reports. It is necessary that the County Committees in those States which establish county quotas mail their reports to the State Committee in time for States to summarize and make a report to Washington in accordance with the schedule in III E. This Committee will suggest a suitable report Form (CW-201) for this purpose covering -

1. The number of CMPL-361, Revised, certificates issued during the reporting period.
2. The pounds of copper wire released by CMPL-361, Revised, certificates.
3. The pounds of copper wire remaining in the county quota.
4. Any other pertinent information which the State office may desire.

V. Forms. These forms, samples of which are attached (except CW-201), should be reproduced in the field.

1. CW-200, Revised, "Application for Allotment Number on Copper Wire for Essential Farmstead Wiring."
2. CMPL-361, Revised, "Copper Wire Allotment Certificate."
3. CW-201 "Copper Wire Distribution Report (County)". A suitable county report form is to be prepared by the State Committee.
4. CW-204, Revised, "Copper Wire Distribution Report (State)".

VI. Summary of Procedure for Securing Copper Wire.

- A. Persons other than farmers, who qualify for electrical connections under U-1-f, may secure an allotment number for copper wire by making application on Form WPB-2896. These application forms may be obtained from WPB or Federal Housing Office and should be filed with the nearest Federal Housing Administration office.
- B. Small purchases may be obtained under Order PR-19. Under PR-19 a farmer may obtain up to 75 feet of insulated copper wire by means of a simple certification to the dealer. Up to 75 feet of BX or non-metallic sheath cable, and wiring fittings, may also be obtained under the same procedure.

C. Where copper wire is to be used in new construction which requires WPB approval under Conservation Order L-41, the wire and other electrical wiring materials should be included in the W.P.B.-617 application, together with the rest of the materials required for the construction. If the construction is approved and the use of the wire permitted, the WPB will issue the required allotment number to the applicant with his notification of approval. The War Food Administration has released a portion of its copper wire allotment to the various WPB Regional Offices for this purpose. County Committees should not issue CMPL-361 certificates for copper wire to be used in construction requiring WPB approval.

D. For all other permitted uses of copper wire, farmers may apply to the County Committee for an allotment number, and a CMPL-361, Revised, certificate may be issued for approved uses if the county quota is not exceeded.

E. CMP REG 9 Amended (Federal Register Nov. 27, 1943). It is the purpose of this regulation to provide copper wire to meet the minimum repair needs of the general public. This Order provides that hardware stores, department stores, general stores, and other retailers who were in business August 1, 1943, may order for delivery in any calendar quarter up to \$50 worth of copper wire. If he needs more, he should determine as accurately as practical the dollar value of the copper wire which he sold as a retailer in 1941. He may buy up to one-sixteenth of that amount in any one quarter if this comes to more than \$50. If it does not, he may buy up to \$50 regardless of his sales in 1941. Not more than 20 percent of the copper wire which a dealer has the right to buy may be heater cord, lamp cord and stranded flexible cord.

This Order further provides that a dealer must fill orders supported by farmers' certificates, as provided in PR-19, and he may fill orders for copper wire which are accompanied by a "Farmer's Copper Wire Allotment Certificate", but if he replaces the wire in his inventory, he must use the allotment certificate.

F. CMP REG. 9A (Federal Register Nov. 26). It is the purpose of this Regulation to provide materials and parts to anyone in the business of making repairs. This includes such persons as farm machinery repair shops, blacksmith shops, electricians, radio repair shops, plumbers, refrigeration repair shops, boiler repair shops, motor rewinders, electrical contractors, automotive repair shops, upholstery repair shops, bicycle repair shops, and carpenters.

This Order provides that in each calendar quarter a repairman may buy, under this regulation, a total of 500 pounds of copper and copper base alloy brass mill and foundry products (also steel and aluminum) in the forms listed in Schedule I of the Order. Schedule I includes: wire and cable (bare, insulated, armored, and copper-clad steel) for electrical conduction.

In addition, refrigeration repairmen, domestic appliance repairmen, electricians, electrical contractors, and radio repairmen may buy \$150 worth of copper wire or one-eighth of what they used in making repairs in 1941, whichever is more.

STATE QUOTAS

(1000 pounds of copper wire)
For Issuance during April, May, and June, 1944

Northeast Division

Connecticut	6.0
Maine	8.5
Massachusetts	6.0
New Hampshire	5.0
New Jersey	7.0
New York	108.0
Pennsylvania	90.0
Rhode Island	.5
Vermont	20.0
	<u>251.0</u>

Western Division

Arizona	1.0
California	31.0
Colorado	70.0
Idaho	15.0
Kansas	46.0
Montana	11.0
Nevada	4.0
New Mexico	3.0
North Dakota	50.0
Oregon	24.0
Utah	5.0
Washington	32.0
Wyoming	5.0
	<u>297.0</u>

East Central Division

Delaware	8.0
Kentucky	40.0
Maryland	25.0
North Carolina	28.0
Tennessee	30.0
Virginia	50.0
West Virginia	15.0
	<u>196.0</u>

North Central Division

Illinois	150.0
Indiana	165.0
Iowa	275.0
Michigan	90.0
Minnesota	270.0
Missouri	95.0
Nebraska	130.0
Ohio	130.0
South Dakota	25.0
Wisconsin	260.0
	<u>1590.0</u>

Southern Division

Alabama	4.0
Arkansas	10.0
Florida	4.0
Georgia	10.0
Louisiana	5.0
Mississippi	10.0
Oklahoma	55.0
South Carolina	3.0
Texas	65.0
	<u>166.0</u>

U. S. Total 2,500,000 pounds

United States of America
 War Production Board
 War Food Administration

Certificate No. _____

COPPER WIRE ALLOTMENT CERTIFICATE
 Second Quarter 1944

Name of Farmer

Address

is hereby assigned allotment number A-3-2Q44 for _____ pounds of copper wire. In order to use this allotment number to get copper wire the farmer must turn over this certificate to his supplier. If this certificate is not turned over to the supplier within 10 days of issuance, it is void and must be returned to the County Agricultural Conservation Committee by the farmer.

Issued _____ By _____, Chairman
 Date _____

County Agricultural Conservation Committee

Received _____ By _____
 Date _____ Supplier

NOTICE TO SUPPLIER

If the supplier is a warehouse, the farmer's order will be an authorized controlled material order. If the supplier is a retailer, the retailer may use this certificate to place an authorized controlled material order with a warehouse or mill and may, if he chooses, combine a number of these certificates received from farmers to place one authorized controlled material order. If the retailer orders from a warehouse, he must place his order in time to get delivery before June 30, 1944. Suppliers must give preference to orders accompanied by this certificate over orders supported by preference ratings alone.

Guide for figuring pounds from lineal feet of copper conductor

Gauge	: Ft. per lb. :	:: Gauge	: Ft. per lb. :
No. 6	: 12.6 :	:: No. 12	: 50.5 :
No. 8	: 20.0 :	:: No. 14	: 80.6 :
No. 10	: 31.9 :	::	:

FORM CW-200 Revised
War Food Administration
February 1944

Budget Bureau No. 40-R670
Form Approved

APPLICATION FOR:

Certification for Power Line Connection or Copper Wire Certificate

(Prepare this application in duplicate, retain one copy and forward original to your County Agricultural Conservation Committee; electric wiring fixtures and other accessories, or copper wire to be used in new construction requiring WPB approval under Conservation Order L-41, should not be requested on this application.)

1. Applicant's name _____ Telephone _____

2. Address _____ (Street or R.F.D.) City _____ State _____

3. Location of Project _____

4. Is a new connection to a power line required? Yes _____ No _____

Give name and address of your power company _____

5. Copper wire required for my farm:

Dwelling _____ pounds Tenant House _____ pounds

Other Buildings _____ (Specify) pounds

6. Livestock on hand (number) Estimated production of
livestock for market
(number):
Milk cows - - - - - Cattle (in feed lot)
Beef cattle (all cattle, includ- per year - - - -
ing calves, other than milk cows
and cattle in feed lot) - - - -
Breeding ewes - - - - - Lambs (in feed lot)
Brood sows - - - - - per year - - - -
Laying hens - - - - - Feeder pigs per year
Turkeys or geese - - - - - Chickens (not broilers)
Milk goats - - - - - per year - - - -
Goats (other than milk goats) - Chickens (broilers)
per year - - - -
Turkeys or geese per year - - - -
Kids per year - - - -

If need for this wiring is based on other than livestock production, attach details.

7. What equipment do you have or can you obtain which requires this wiring?

8. How will the wiring affect food production? _____

I certify that to the best of my knowledge the information contained herein is true and correct and that this wiring is essential for food production.

(Date)

(Signature of Applicant)

(Back of CW-200)

ITEMIZED LIST OF WIRE REQUIRED (List wire for farmstead only, not for power line connection)						** AMOUNT APPROVED
Kind of Wire	:	Feet	:	Number	:	:
(Such as: Weatherproof Wire, Sheathed Cable, etc.)	:	of Cable or Wire	:	of Wires	:	Gauge *Lineal: Pounds: Pounds
Total	:	xxxx	:	xxxx	:	xxxx

*"Lineal feet" is the "Feet of Cable or Wire" times the "Number of Wires"

Suggestions for figuring pounds from lineal feet

Gauge Number:	Feet per pound	:	Gauge Number:	Feet per pound
No. 6	12.6	:	No. 12	50.5
No. 8	20.0	:	No. 14	80.6
No. 10	31.9	:		

Sketch layout of new wiring to point of connection (show buildings and distances):

INFORMATION TO BE SUPPLIED BY THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Copper wire for farmstead wiring: (where applicable)

Application No. Received County Quota lbs.
(Date)

Approved: Yes No From quarter quota. Amount approved lbs.

Certificate No. Issued Remaining Quota lbs.
(Date)

Power Line Connection: (where applicable)

Certified to power company on Animal Units
(Date)

County Agricultural Conservation
Committee

By

(Signature of Authorized Official)

**This column is not to be filled in by applicant.

COPPER WIRE DISTRIBUTION REPORT FOR THE PERIOD _____

FROM _____ QUARTER ALLOCATION 194 _____

By the _____ State AAA Committee

	State Quota (a) Pounds	County Quotas (b) Pounds	Certificates (c) Number	(d) Pounds
1. This period - Issued				
2. Returned				
3. Balance				
4. Total from Line 5 Previous Report of this Quarter				
5. Accumulative Totals				
6. Balance on hand State (5a - 5b) office	lb.	plus	County (5b - 5d) offices	lbs. equals Total
7. Remarks:				
8. By _____			(Title) _____	

(See reverse side for instructions)

(Reverse of Form 204)

Note:	Enter in	Column (a)	Column (b)	Column (c)	Column (d)
	Line 1	Amount allocated to State during report period	Amount distributed to counties during report period	No. of certificates issued to farmers during report period	Amount issued to farmers during report period
	2	Returns State to Washington	Returns county to State	Number of certificates returned by farmers	Amount of copper on returned certificates
	3			Line 1 minus Line 2	Line 1 minus Line 2
	4				These spaces will be blank: for the first report of each quarter
	5			Line 3 plus Line 4	Line 3 plus Line 4
					Line 3 plus Line 4

Note: Those States which are not using county quotas should consider the total number of pounds of copper on the applications approved in the State office as the total amount issued in column (d).